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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1871. NO. 256.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serious Riot at Greenwich, England—Typhoon at Hiogs, Japan—Seven steamers Driven Ashore and Nearly Destroyed—Riot in Vienna Between Socialists and Ultramontanes—Many Persons Reported Injured—The Military Obliged to Restore Order—Explosion of the Magazine on a Greek Man-of-War—Forty Men Killed and Many Injured—The French Municipal Elections—Thiers and Gambetta Negotiating for the Establishment of a Moderate Republic—Late South American News, &c., &c.

Serious Riot in Greenwich—Typhoon at Hiogs, Japan—Monument to Shakespeare—Terrible Riot in Vienna Between Socialists and Ultramontanes—Explosion of the Magazine on a Greek Man-of-War—Forty Men Killed and Many Injured.

LONDON, July 18.—Quite a serious riot has just occurred in Greenwich. A man named Foot, who had been acquitted in a murder trial, was, upon his release from imprisonment, set upon by a crowd of people, excited over what they regarded as a mockery of justice. The crowd soon swelled to immense proportions, and Foot was mobbed by fully four thousand people. A scene of fighting ensued between the friends of the released prisoner and the mob, and the town was soon in such a state of uproar that the frightened shop-keepers closed their stores, and business was entirely suspended. This condition of affairs lasted for an hour or two, until finally the constabulary succeeded in restoring peace and quiet without the assistance of the militia.

A telegram to the Lloyds from Hong Kong, announces that a terrific typhoon visited Hiogs, Japan, in which seven steamers were driven ashore, and were nearly or quite destroyed. That place was also inundated, and suffered considerable injury. The Japanese are unable to estimate the loss.

A meeting was held last evening to consider the question of the erection of a monument to Wm. Shakespeare upon the Thames Embankments. Henry Worth Dixon, who is the moving spirit in the matter, made an eloquent speech in favor of the project. The meeting was very enthusiastic and such promises of material aid were given that the monument will certainly be erected.

Reports have just been received from Vienna, representing that a terrible riot occurred there on Sunday. The Socialists are said to have attacked the Ultramontanes, and many persons are reported injured. The police were powerless in their attempt to suppress the disturbance, and the military were obliged to restore order.

Advices from Athens announce a terrible disaster on board a Greek man-of-war. The magazine of the Eumonia exploded on the 3d instant, in the Greecian Archipelago. Forty of her crew were killed, and nearly all the rest of the crew were more or less injured, while the vessel was almost entirely destroyed.

French Import Duty on Cotton—Municipal Elections—Establishment of a Moderate Republic.

VERSAILLES, July 18.—The Minister of Finance, Pouyer Quertier, has announced to the Assembly that he desires to retain the present import duty of twenty per cent. on cotton, with allowance of a drawback in cases of re-export. The Assembly will unquestionably agree to the request of the Minister.

The municipal elections, which take place in Paris on the 30th instant, will probably result favorably to the General Government.

Some of the journals report that President Thiers and M. Gambetta are negotiating for the establishment of a moderate Republic.

South American News.

LONDON, July 18.—The South American mail steamer brings the following intelligence: *Yellow fever* has ceased to be epidemic at Buenos Ayres, and services of thanksgiving had been held by all the churches.

The question of the abolition of slavery engrosses attention at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Senate has authorized a government contract for the loan of four million pounds sterling. The Senate has also passed a bill providing for the imposition of a tax of four per cent. on imports.

Advices from Montevideo represent that a compromise is probable between the two parties who have for some time nearly rent the Republic by their quarrels.

Italian Unity, the Capital of Italy, and the Temporalities of the Pope.

PARIS, July 18.—It is reported that the Government will shortly be questioned by the Opposition in the Assembly as to the precise position it occupies upon the subject of Italian unity, the capital of Italy, and the temporalities of the Pope.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 18.—The steamships Prussian, from Quebec, and Assyria, from New York, touched at Moville.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has contracted for carrying the monthly mail between England and Venezuela.

Queen Victoria Knights the Emperor of Brazil.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has made the Emperor of Brazil a Knight of the Garter.

Increased Taxation in France.

PARIS, July 18.—*La Salut* cites the example of the United States after the war of the rebellion, to justify increased taxation in France.

International Society Men to be Outlawed.

MADRID, July 18.—Marshall Serrano has proposed to the King a decree outlawing members of the International Society in Spain, and recommending a rigorous policy on all questions of public order. Minister Zorrilla, on the contrary, favors a liberal policy as most conducive to the preservation of the political rights and public peace.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 18, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾@93⅞. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 95⅝; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 91½.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes 56 francs 20 centimes.

MANCHESTER, July 18.—Markets flat and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8⅞d.

Spring wheat 10s 10d@10s 5d; receipts of wheat for three days 40,000 American. Flour 24s. Cheese 53s.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILWAY.

HARTFORD, July 18.—It is expected that on Saturday night a train will run through from Hartford to the Sound on the new Connecticut Valley Railroad.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED FOR THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE ROAD.

BOSTON, July 18.—Messrs. Kimball, Plummer and Talbot, trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, having resigned, Governor Claflin has appointed Charles P. Clark and W. T. Hart, of Boston, successors. The Middle and Eastern States, to whom the choice of a third trustee devolved, have chosen Hon. T. Chapman, of New York.

SALE OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Evening Post* says: We learn the Supreme Court of Rhode Island yesterday granted an order to show cause why the final order for the foreclosure and sale of the Boston division of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road in that State should not issue. It is expected that similar orders will issue in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

LOCOMOTIVES DISABLED.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A telegram says that on Thursday night last a large body of disguised men went to the Alabama and Chattanooga yard, in Chattanooga, Tenn., and captured and chained the night watchman in the round house, and then entirely disabled all the engines in it, by removing parts of the machinery, which can only be replaced from the shops in the East. No clue is obtained to the perpetrators. No freight left that city on that railroad Friday. Superintendent J. C. Stanton was in the city at the time, endeavoring to make arrangements for funds to pay employees.

RIGHT OF WAY GRANTED.

LEAVENWORTH, July 17.—The City Council this evening granted the right of way through the city to the Chicago, Southwestern and Pacific Railroad, provided a machine and repair shops be located within the corporate limits of the city. The Mayor promptly approved of the ordinance. The Council appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor as chairman, to go to Chicago and see Messrs. Tracy and Winston. A resolution was unanimously passed by Councils, "that in the completion of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad to Leavenworth we recognize a road that is to be of inestimable benefit to our city, and we pledge them our friendship and hearty co-operation in their efforts to give us increased railroad facilities." Our people fully endorse the action of the City Councils, and they are united and determined to aid all legitimate railroad enterprises.

THE CINCINNATI AND TERRE HAUTE NARROW-GAUGE.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 18.—The preliminary survey of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Narrow-Gauge Double-track Railroad was commenced at this point to-day, Postmaster Burnet driving the stake.

CRIME.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A colored man named Charles Hammond, of Darke county, on Saturday pursued a Miss Clay, who was passing to a neighbor's, and ravished her. He was arrested and lodged in jail, and it has since been discovered that he had made improper advances to two girls, near Union City, of the ages of thirteen and sixteen, respectively, while the former was gathering blackberries, and, overpowering the younger, was only prevented from carrying out his designs by the youth's entreaties. Intense excitement prevails, where he is imprisoned. It is generally believed that the wretch will be lynched.

CHICAGO, July 18.—On Saturday evening last, at Fall River, Lasalle county, Illinois, Thomas Stanley, an old citizen, shot and killed his son-in-law, Joseph A. Allen, in the hall of his house, under the impression that he was a burglar who intended to rob him of an amount of money which he had received that day.

At Cottonwood, Kansas, on the 5th inst., William Chent, a boss herder, was shot dead by a Mexican herder in his employ. The Mexican then mounted a fleet horse and made for Texas. He was pursued by two cow boys, who overtook him two hundred and fifty miles south of Abilene and killed him dead.

Daniel Rush, a negro residing in America, Illinois, whom it was supposed had been guilty of no less than seven murders, was visited at his house by the Sheriff of Franklin county, accompanied by a party of young men, and shot dead upon his refusal to deliver himself up.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipment of Chinamen to Peru—Fall of a Church.

SAN FRANCISCO July 16.—It is reported that Harry Meiggs has contracted for the shipment of six hundred Chinamen from San Francisco to Callao for the public works. It is considered doubtful.

A Methodist Church of brick, costing $25,000, at Virginia City, fell a mass of ruins last evening, burying the dwelling of a negro family alongside. One negro's ribs were broken, but no lives lost.

It is generally believed that Manuel Sainta, generally known as the "Tiger of Alica," who for twenty years has maintained the guise of an independent cheftainship in the District of Tepic, Western Mexico, defying all attempts of the Government to subdue him, died recently from the effects of old wounds.

FIRES.

OTTAWA, Ont.

The [illegible] occurred last night [illegible] the store, Kearn & [illegible] Loss, [illegible] $25,000; par-

THE INDIANS.

The Late Slaughter in Arizona.

The Indians Peaceful and Unoffending—The Citizens of Tucson Guilty of Unprovoked Murder—The Guilty Parties to be Hunted Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

The Indian Massacre in Arizona.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have just received the official report of Lieut. Whitman, of the Third Cavalry, concerning the late massacre of friendly Indians in Arizona. In February five old women came to his camp, famishing and nearly naked. He fed them, and they asked permission to return with some others and a young warrior who desired to be at peace. The latter came, and after some negotiations, came in with his whole band and was assured of protection and aid. All were placed in a designated camp, and all the facts reported to General Howard, and instructions as to feeding and treating them asked for. All the reply ever received from Stoneman's headquarters, after a long delay, was to return the report without comment except to call attention to the fact that it had not been reported exactly according to the regulations. After two or three months the number of Indians who had come in and were living peacefully, confidently acting in what about the fort by gathering hay and wood and food for themselves so far as possible, was 551. The officer in charge gives a most satisfactory account of the behavior of the Indians, of their desire to keep the peace, and to contribute as far as possible to their own support. They were also active in exerting a good influence upon the Indians in the vicinity. From first to last they acted in good faith, and exhibited great content and happiness. They were given to understand they were under the protection of the Government, orders having reached Lieut. Whitman to extend such protection and to encourage the Indians in all proper ways. He had moved their camp to higher ground at a little distance from the fort, for the purpose of having the more copious water was more abundant, and as he supposed, had the Indians satisfactorily established. On the morning of the 5th of April a band of citizens from Tucson, Arizona, without warning or provocation, fell upon the unarmed, surprised Pinal camp, and unarmed, and began an indiscriminate butchery. Of one hundred and twenty-five souls, all but eight or nine of them were men. Many were wounded and the camp entirely burned. Lieutenant Whitman had succeeded in gathering some of the bands in again, and was again trying to protect them. The matter was referred by the Secretary of War to the Attorney General for action. The murderers will be hunted up.

ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Location Considered With Reference to Moral, Mental and Physical Effects.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

While the number of girls' schools asking patronage through the press is legion, permit me to say a word on the question of *location* chiefly, at the risk of being denounced as an "old fogy."

If you will investigate you will find that ninety-nine out of one hundred seminaries or select schools for girls, claim as one attractive feature—location in some flourishing town or its immediate suburbs.

For my own part, I am yet to be convinced that public sentiment has not erred on this point.

The true idea of education is the training and developing of the physical, intellectual and moral nature of the pupil, for subsequent life, and the means by which this result can be secured should be all important. Now it seems to me that a desideratum of first importance is location.

While I would not detract one iota from the incalculable good of the gymnasium or riding school, to the girl confined within garden walls for exercise, or to periodical street procession, necessary garden van and rear by one or two teachers. Yet no gymnasium or circumscribed ride can compare in good results with the ramble at will or ride if you choose, where nature lures with her countless attractions of smiling fields, babbling brooks, nodding flowers, singing birds, shady woods, ferny ravines or, it may be rocky mountain sides, and if so all the better—for I know of no more eloquent teachers. The advantage of such exercise over more mechanical gymnastics will be easily recognized in the reflex influence of the mental and moral on the physical. As Bryant has truly said, "Nature speaks a varied language to him who looks communion with her visible forms." Hence a sympathy for the beautiful and the good is awakened—the possession of which, to a degree, is happiness and health.

Some of the recently endowed schools for girls have made the attempt, and the surprised who proceed to be laid out in parks and gardens for the daily exercise and enjoyment of the pupils. But I am not quite sure that even here the old experience of Rosella and his sister would not be repeated.

There is a question but that the period of student life should be one of quiet retirement from the distractions of the outside world, in the absence of temptations inseparable from a large town or city.

OBSERVATOR.

Tad Lincoln.

[From the *New York Tribune.*]

Most of those who read the dispatch announcing the death of Thomas Todd Lincoln will never think of the well-known young gentleman who died on Saturday at Chicago. The name of "Tad"—a pet name given by himself when his first stammering utterances and adopted by his fond parents and the world—recalls the tricksy little sprite who gave to that sad and solemn White House of the great war the only comic relief it knew. The years that have since elapsed, grave, study and care, have left a very different person. The Tad Lincoln of our history ceased to exist long ago. The modest and cordial young fellow who passed through New York a few weeks ago with his mother will never be known outside of the circle of his mourning friends as "little Tad" will be remembered as long as any live who bore a personal share in the great movements whose center for four years was at Washington.

He was so full of life and vigor—so bubbling over with health and animal spirits—that it seems incredible that with his pranks and his fantastic enterprises, he was always a "trial" to anxious and overworked parents. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, writing from that island under date of June 26th, gives a number of facts which seem to indicate that the Administration is as thoroughly committed to the annexation project, and is as much in favor of it, as ever. Two American vessels of war are still stationed in Samana Bay, while two other vessels are expected to be added to the number by the first of August. The last mail advices which reached the island previous to the writing of the letter, is also said to have carried instructions to be especially vigilant in protecting the present Dominican administration against all assailants, whether foreign or domestic, and, in dispersing the band of insurgents now in arms, about the fort by gathering hay and wood and food for themselves so far as possible, was 551. The officer in charge gives a most satisfactory account of the behavior of the Indians, of their desire to keep the peace, and to contribute as far as possible to their own support. They were also active in exerting a good influence upon the Indians in the vicinity. From first to last they acted in good faith, and exhibited great content and happiness. They were given to understand they were under the protection of the Government, orders having reached Lieut. Whitman to extend such protection and to encourage the Indians in all proper ways. He had moved their camp to higher ground at a little distance from the fort, for the purpose of having the more copious water was more abundant, and as he supposed, had the Indians satisfactorily established. On the morning of the 5th of April a band of citizens from Tucson, Arizona, without warning or provocation, fell upon the unarmed, surprised Pinal camp, and unarmed, and began an indiscriminate butchery. Of one hundred and twenty-five souls, all but eight or nine of them were men. Many were wounded and the camp entirely burned. Lieutenant Whitman had succeeded in gathering some of the bands in again, and was again trying to protect them. The matter was referred by the Secretary of War to the Attorney General for action. The murderers will be hunted up.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has fallen slightly since Monday evening at the Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen slightly in the Middle and Eastern States, but is now again falling rapidly from the lower lakes to Texas and eastward to the Atlantic coast. The area of low barometer is now over Lakes Huron and Ontario. The temperature has been generally lower than on Monday, but has subsequently again risen on the Atlantic, and southeasterly winds are reported from North Carolina to New Jersey, and northeasterly from Southern Pennsylvania to Maine, as also on the Gulf coast. Dense fogs and threatening weather extend from Georgia to Virginia and Southern Pennsylvania. Light rain is also reported from Minnesota and Vermont.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue low in the Gulf states, with southeasterly winds and rain from Louisiana to West Virginia and eastward to the Atlantic. A falling barometer, with threatening and rainy weather will probably prevail very generally on Wednesday in the Middle and Southern States, and brisk winds from the southeast and southwest are probable for the coast. Local rains will probably extend over Minnesota and northern Wisconsin to-night.

ABOUT SAN DOMINGO.

The Scheme Lively for a Dead One.

It will be recollected that the President, in transmitting to Congress the report of the San Domingo Commission, accompanied it with a message reiterating his previously expressed determination to have no policy to enforce against the will of the people, and apparently abandoning the annexation project, in obedience to the unanimous demand. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, writing from that island under date of June 26th, gives a number of facts which seem to indicate that the Administration is as thoroughly committed to the annexation project, and is as much in favor of it, as ever. Two American vessels of war are still stationed in Samana Bay, while two other vessels are expected to be added to the number by the first of August. The last mail advices which reached the island previous to the writing of the letter, is also said to have carried instructions to be especially vigilant in protecting the present Dominican administration against all assailants, whether foreign or domestic, and, in dispersing the band of insurgents now in arms, about the fort by gathering hay and wood and food for themselves so far as possible, was 551. The officer in charge gives a most satisfactory account of the behavior of the Indians, of their desire to keep the peace, and to contribute as far as possible to their own support. They were also active in exerting a good influence upon the Indians in the vicinity. From first to last they acted in good faith, and exhibited great content and happiness. They were given to understand they were under the protection of the Government, orders having reached Lieut. Whitman to extend such protection and to encourage the Indians in all proper ways. He had moved their camp to higher ground at a little distance from the fort, for the purpose of having the more copious water was more abundant, and as he supposed, had the Indians satisfactorily established. On the morning of the 5th of April a band of citizens from Tucson, Arizona, without warning or provocation, fell upon the unarmed, surprised Pinal camp, and unarmed, and began an indiscriminate butchery. Of one hundred and twenty-five souls, all but eight or nine of them were men. Many were wounded and the camp entirely burned. Lieutenant Whitman had succeeded in gathering some of the bands in again, and was again trying to protect them. The matter was referred by the Secretary of War to the Attorney General for action. The murderers will be hunted up.

The following, from *The Anthracite Monitor*, the organ of the miners, shows that the members of the Miners' Union are in favor of a labor reform movement, and that the "B. L." is not a political organization, in the sense of siding with either of the existing great parties:

"The Scranton *Times*, Democratic, is afraid that its party will be beaten at the approaching municipal elections whom the workingmen cannot consistently vote for, and therefore hints that the Republican party cannot yield to the demands of labor without going back on its record. We applaud the *Times* for what it has done in the service of the oppressed miners' but, holding and fearlessly expressing such convictions as the above, we cannot discern why it should not come solidly over to the Labor Reform movement, eschewing its old prejudices totally, and thus deserve well from the people of the Lackawanna as a part of all honest and intelligent citizens."

Numerous correspondents of *The Monitor* express dissatisfaction with the nominations for the three members of the Legislature from Schuylkill made by the Democrats at Pottsville. They are determined to have acted heretofore with the Democrats, urge the nomination of a Labor Reform ticket, headed by John Parker, Esq., of the gallant 96th, a Major and Colonel of German and Irish descent. It is possible that if the miners should put up three good men the Republican would make no nominations. Parker is a Republican. The county has heretofore usually gone Democratic by 1,000 to 1,200 majority.

A FEW day ago we referred to a remarkable report rendered by a committee of the French Assembly appointed for the purpose of investigating the causes of the disasters which had befallen that country. This report attributed the miseries of the country principally to the decay of personal religion and morality among the people generally. M. Gautier finds in the vicious system of education in vogue in that country another cause of its misfortunes. Not only is there a deplorable lack of virtue, but also of real manliness. No one disputes that Frenchmen have tact and cleverness, but they try to substitute these things for those which is a good deal. M. Gautier says: "We are the most amiable and most insolent of nations." The ignorance of French students, he declares, is indescribably great, and that solid learning and profound work are almost everywhere held in contempt. He says:

"If we do not reform our university system we are lost. In her universities has German strength and the secret of her triumphs. We have but twenty universities in France.....We must get rid of many abuses, the most dangerous of which is that which gives to speaking talent is so much in fashion at the College de France and the Sorbonne. Lectures in France are merely exhibitions, in which the professor wishes for a brilliant circle of hearers of both sexes, and arranges his lectures accordingly. If he is not so fortunate as to see ladies sit at his feet, he touches on the political opinions of the young men who flock to his lectures, and applause and a bucket of butter was among the articles in process of delivery, but the butter was not present in the matter of speculation, as there is none kept in that part of the building. A man who were early on the ground observed a man jumping from the rear end of a story window, and this raised the presumption that the man was in the employ of the butter. This was subsequently ascertained, however, that he was a warehouseman belonging to one of the adjoining houses, who took this method of getting out of the way. He was there to assist in putting out the fire. The breaking of a few panes of glass, and the slight wetting of some goods, sum up the loss.

A general conflagration in this section would have been very disastrous, as above Mesers. Duff & Sons's are the paper warehouse of Messrs. P. C. Markle & Co., and the leather store of Messrs. George H. Anderson & Co., while below are the warehouses of Messrs. Page, Zellers & Duff, and others, and immediately opposite are Messrs. Atwell, Lee & Co.'s, and Messrs. Craig & Brothers. The promptness and efficiency of the Fire Department were very creditably shown on this occasion.

It has been popularly supposed that Alexander the Great wept because he had no more worlds to subdue. Charles Sumner in his great speech on the San Domingo question demonstrated conclusively that this is a mistake—that Aleck wept because there were no railroads in Persia by which he could replace his soppy of Pier, Ibanuals & Co.'s cream ale which was exhausted.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Frauds in the Pension Bureau.

The Secret Service to be Reorganized—Claim Agents to be Looked After—Appointment—Reduction in Number of Internal Revenue Officers, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

Frauds on the Pension Bureau.

Commissioner Baker is reorganizing the secret service division of the Pension Bureau, with a view of checking various species of frauds which his investigations have shown are constantly perpetrated on the pension office. Special attention is to be given to watching certain suspected claim agents in several States, much of whose work has for some time been regarded with suspicion.

Appointment.

J. W. Delcenthal was to-day appointed Postmaster at Warrenton, Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

CUTTING DOWN.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is rapidly reducing the number of assistant assessors and other subordinate revenue officials in the different States. Reductions were made to-day in several Western districts.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDEND TAX.

A special to the New York *Express* says: It is generally understood here that Commissioner Pleasanton will adhere to his former decision in the New York Central scrip dividend case, and order the immediate collection of the total amount of tax levied, leaving the road to appeal to the courts for redress.

MAIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

An order was made to-day extending the mail service on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad from Chetopa, Kansas, to Prior Creek, Indian Territory, fifty-four miles, from August 1st proximo.

REVENUE SERVICE PENSIONS.

Commissioner Pleasanton has written a letter to Assessor Jourden, of Brooklyn, in which he expresses deep sympathy with the family of Clinton Gilbert, who was killed while discharging his duty, and closes as follows: "It may not be improper to inform you that in view of the growing perils of the civil service, it is my intention to recommend to Congress through the proper channels that pensions shall hereafter be granted those disabled and to the families of the slain in the Internal Revenue service, who merit the same consideration as the sailor and soldier maimed or killed on the battlefield."

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA.

A Man Falls from a Bridge and is Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., July 18, 1871.

Daniel Downer of Birmingham, fell to the ground from the cars this morning at eleven o'clock and instantly killed, his head being entirely severed from his body. He was insensible at the time, and was lying on the Railroad track asleep.

CANONSBURG, PA.

Dwelling House Damaged by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, Pa., July 18, 1871.

The house of Samuel Smith, of this place, caught fire this morning, but little damage was done. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark.

THE LATE RIOTS.

Death of Another Victim—Twenty-five Wounded Still in Hospital, Five of Whom Cannot Recover—Funeral of Another Member of the Ninth Regiment—Further Compliments to Church.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Thomas McGarry died this morning from a wound received on the 12th. There are twenty-five wounded still at Bellevue and Mount Sinai Hospital, five of whom cannot recover.

The funeral of Walter A. Pryor, late a member of the Ninth regiment, will take place Thursday afternoon from Calvary Church. The remains will be escorted to Woodlawn Cemetery by the Ninth regiment and a force of police, and interred with military honors. Pryor was the only son of the late Roger A. Pryor, and his death took deliberate aim with a horse pistol or dragoon revolver. A man saw him perpetrate the act, and will be produced as a witness when the case comes again.

Superintendent Manierri of the Police Board, announced to-day that he had been requested by his associates in the Board to-day that, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Stallman and certain charges preferred by the police on the 12th inst., all complaints against officers for neglect of duty during the riots of the 12th inst. will be dismissed. The President of the Police Commission has received and transmitted to the superintendent of the police district from a letter from Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second infantry, addressed to the Major General commanding, as follows: "I desire also to speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct and valuable services of the detachments of police on my front and rear flanks."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Odd Fellows paraded in Cleveland yesterday in honor of their visitors from Canada, the procession being a long and imposing one, numbering several members of the order. There was a banquet and reunion at the rink, the whole affair winding up with a grand ball at the same place last night.

While W. Flover, proprietor of a drug store in Lebanon, Ohio, and Edward Harley, a clerk, were charging a soda fountain, on Monday, the pipes communicating with the water became obstructed, and when the clerk applied a match to the gas, the generator exploded, dangerously injuring Flover, and seriously injuring Harley, who was burned on the thighs broken, and large pieces of flesh torn from his limbs.

On Sunday last Jesse Faulks, of Shelby Junction, Ohio, attempted to load a shell which, in some way, was exploded, killing his daughter, Miss Matilda Faulks, and another daughter was terribly burned about the hands in endeavoring to extinguish the clothing of her sister. Her poor grief-stricken father, a boarder, was also burned, but not seriously.

The editorial excursionists from New York, Chicago and other points left Cleveland at 7 A. M. yesterday for Niagara Falls.

The Executive Committee of the Distillers' Association met in Peoria, Ill., yesterday. Distillers of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa have joined the Association. The balance of the States were well represented.

Two men named respectively Kerchard and Baird, residing about eight miles below Terre Haute, Ind., started for two yesterday morning with loads of wheat, one drawn by four and the other two horses. When about four miles south of the town a shower came up, and they drove under a large tree for shelter. While waiting there the latter was struck by lightning, and Kerchard was injured beyond hope of recovery, and Baird was knocked from his wagon across the fence. They were both badly burned. The lead horses of one, and both horses of the other wagon, were instantly killed.

Hugh Boyle, aged ten years, and Diebold Graidt, aged eight years, residing at one and three Leslie street, Chicago, disappeared from their homes Monday afternoon, and yesterday morning their bodies were found in the river. How they came in the water is not known.

Harvey Hubrick was killed on Monday evening at Peter Wolf's stone quarry, at Chicago, by the falling of a heavy derrick. Hubrick was single, and his body will be escorted to Woodlawn Cemetery by the Ninth regiment and a force of police, and interred with military honors. Pryor was the only son of the late Roger A. Pryor, and his death took deliberate aim with a horse pistol or dragoon revolver. A man saw him perpetrate the act, and will be produced as a witness when the case comes again.

Under the new tariff the duties on imported articles will be collected in the case referred to above, and the importers will be compelled to pay the amount of duty assessed by the collector at the port of entry. The decision is a most important one to the importing interests.

Yesterday morning, at the hour stated, the case came on for a hearing. Messrs. Veech and Watson appeared for the borough of St. Clair, and John Dalzell, Esq., of the firm of Hampton, Dalzell, for the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company.

ANSWER TO THE BILL.

Mr. Dalzell presented an answer to the bill asking the injunction, of which answer the following are some of the main points:

The answer denies that Manor street, over which the company have laid their road, is within the limits of the borough of St. Clair; it avers that, according to the charter of Birmingham and the charter of St. Clair, said street is within the limits of Birmingham; that up to the time the railroad was proposed to be built on it, the people of St. Clair not only claimed no exclusive right of the street, but refused to spend any money on it, and the street has always been kept in repair by the Birmingham authorities at their own expense; that Manor street, instead of being 50 feet wide, is a street of variable width, averaging 40 feet; that the houses on the south side of the street, belonging to the parties interested in filing the bill, encroach on the street from nine to fifteen feet. The answer admits that the Railroad Company are laying their tracks along said street, and avers they have a right so to do until this decision, and that his father frequently as living; if any person would come to be would say, "My father was here to see me yesterday." I don't recollect that he said anything else about his father, but he used that expression frequently; this occurred after he was to death, and as far as I can recollect, continued until his death. I heard him frequently speak of his father before Michael McSweggen; I never heard him talk of any other person who was dead; I heard him say that he had a dream that he was at the old place at Home; he supposed it a reality; he said he was amongst the cardinals at Rome; he related a great dream, but he repeated it many times; sometimes he would speak of himself as being in a great fright and would relate some of his boyhood days. He would speak of how he would go to the mill and get his grist; large stones he could lift. He meant that in former times, in Ireland, he had been a prize-fighter; he did not talk that way in former years, when he was right; these conversations occurred after his wife's death. Cross-examined: Mr. McCabe's illness was a weakness; he was helpless; they were only awoken when he took sick; when he talked about the Council in Rome it was in session.

Re-direct—I heard him say that he would give a handsome sum to the Church and the orphans, and this was when he was in his delirium.

At the close of the testimony of this witness, the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning of next week.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

List of the Persons Injured—Cause of the Accident.

Brief mention has already been made of a serious accident which happened on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Saturday last, at Smoky City, three miles above Franklin. A mixed train, going west, had been divided into two sections. In the rear of the first section was a caboose car, containing about twenty passengers. It was closely followed by second section number two. The first section stopped at Smoky City, to put off some passengers, and had got fairly under way when the second section coming down the curve at that point, and a serious collision resulted. The caboose car was broken to pieces, and eight persons severely injured, but not fatally. The car and tender were thrown from the track, and the locomotive of the second section badly damaged. Following is a list of the casualties:

W. W. Galley, carpenter, New Vernon, Warren county, ankle and shoulder severely bruised.

Miss Hess, Emlenton, cuts on the head and burned on the face and left arm by hot steam.

Samuel Flowers, Brandon's Ferry, head, face and back bruised.

Mrs. Thompson, East Sandy, jumped from the caboose and sustained severe bruises and internal injuries. Her recovery is doubtful. She was taken to the hotel at Smoky City. Her son, aged seven, started off with her and escaped injury.

Miss Hess, Emlenton, burned on one foot broken, and her hands badly burned. She is at East Sandy, doing well.

James Adams, residing at Foster, received severe bruises on his head and back.

Mr. Trumbore, of Sandy Lake, tax collector of the township, was quite severely bruised.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Franklin, while home in Pennsylvania, received a compound fracture of his left leg below the knee.

Immediately on receipt of the news at the nearest telegraph station, dispatches were sent for physicians and everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the injured.

The wreck was not cleared away until Sunday morning. While getting on a laborer, named Michael Murphy, had his right hand badly crushed by the accidental slipping of a block under a lever. The hand was amputated at the wrist on Monday.

This is the most serious accident which has happened on this road for a long time. We are not advised as to the cause, but fault of the collision is guessed, but it looks as though "somebody" is to blame.

TAVERN LICENSES FOR 1871.

The Actual Number Granted for the Year—Three Hundred Less than in 1870.

We are indebted to W. K. Jennings, Esq., for the following statement of the number of licenses granted since April 1—the date of the citizens' movement in opposition to the granting of illegal licenses. The figures are official, and may be relied upon as correct:

Licenses granted since April 1	1,137
Granted for April only	93
Whole number granted for one year	1,044
Of the above there are:	
Taverns	765
Selling Ounces	103
With other goods	176—1,044

The number granted in 1870 was 1,343, so that the number will be a reduction of three hundred. Many have been reduced *five hundred and ninety-seven*. One more list of licenses is to be issued in June, after which business is finished, but the number of applications is not large, and but few of them will be granted.

The city is to be much more thoroughly than that made a few days ago, as the figures then given had been made up from old and provisional information to be very inaccurate. The citizens engaged in the movement for the better enforcement of the license law have therefore accomplished a great deal, as it is safe to say that not one applicant refused had a legal right to a license. The tavern keepers, moreover, who complies with the law himself and wishes to see others do the same, can justly complain, have no pronounced grievance inflicted in his business by a fair application of the law.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The flat boat race on the Allegheny river on Saturday evening promises to be an interesting affair!

The Pittsburgh Barge club have decided to build a row boat house at a cost of $1,000.

A SMALL boy, arrested for pilfering and general badness, on Saturday sent to the House of Refuge by Mayor Brush.

The sum total of the business transacted at the Mayor's office yesterday was the collection of some fifteen common cases at the morning court.

The law requiring canines to be muzzled during the heated term went into effect on Sunday last. Under the law it is to extend the time for the muzzling until August 1st.

JOHN MARKS and John C. Russell, members of the Fisher Hose Company, had words on Friday last, on the Hand to the St. Clair street bridge and return, on Thursday evening.

WILLIAM BELESTEIN and William Little have agreed to row a three mile scull race, in front of the Belvidere hotel, for the beginning of the Fourth of July evening. The race is for a purse of $200.

THE Fifty Dodgers base ball club, Captain S. S. Brown, of Brown's Station, Pittsburgh, and Captain Silo Hildebrand, will play the Keystones of Saltsburg, and Braddocks Field, on Saturday next.

HOPE CROSS, who comes from the city of Phillips, of East Liberty, and two from Deputy Nichols, or Lawrenceville, were taken from the Central Station to the Work House yesterday morning.

CORONER WEST, being incapacitated by the soreness of an army wound in the leg, has gone to the hospital in Washington City for treatment. He postponed until the 18th inst. and informed Mr. Gray that he would be expected to be ready at that time.

Yesterday morning, therefore, the committee preferring the charges, otherwise the Prosecuting Committee, accompanied by J. W. F. White, Esq., counsel for the defendant, and the Rev. Dr. Boal and several main witnesses, repaired to Christ Church, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial. The Bishop was present, but Mr. Gray failed to respond; neither was he represented by counsel.

Mr. White insisted that the trial should proceed, or that the prosecution should be allowed to take the depositions of their witnesses. Dr. Dempsey said that trial could only be had in the presence of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution be taken, as Mr. Gray had not been legally notified of the time of he could not present such a course would be proper.

Mr. White said he understood that Dr. Dempsey was to give notice to that effect, and if the notice had not been given, it was his fault. Mr. White refused that the case should be disposed of in the manner in which this case was being conducted. The prosecution had been endeavoring for nearly three months past to get the testimony they had to offer before the Church, but they had not been able to effect their object. He said he would not be responsible for the case any further before the Presiding Elder. The prosecution was ready to go on and take testimony, and the case for the action of the next Annual Conference.

After some further remarks Dr. Dempsey adjourned the investigation, but did not designate any day.

**Election of Te

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLOSSON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE total number of licenses to sell liquors granted since April 1, 1871, in Allegheny county, is one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven. Of these ninety-three were for the month of April only, leaving one thousand and forty-four as the whole number running for one year. Of these licenses seven hundred and sixty-five were for taverns, one hundred and three for eating houses, and one hundred and seventy-six were to sell "with other goods." The whole number of licenses granted last year was thirteen hundred and forty-three, and the decrease is two hundred and ninety-nine. This is a much better showing than was made a few days ago, the data having been incorrect.

A LETTER written by Mr. BOND, Grand Master of the Orangemen in New York, before the 12th of July parade, asking for the interposition of the police, is referred to by the *World* to justify the HALL-KELSO order. In that letter the writer intimates that the procession might number as many as ten thousand persons, not more than five hundred of whom would be members of the Orange lodges. Now the *World* triumphantly asks: "Who were these 9,500 persons expected to swell the line of defiance?" It seems to us that it is not hard to conjecture. They were persons in sympathy with the idea of perfect toleration and the maintenance of the rights of American citizens, and who were disposed to adopt this method of giving expression to their sentiments. That they subsequently reconsidered their purpose only proves how thoroughly Tammany's tactics defeated their purpose, and subverted the principle of freedom as enjoyed by Roman Catholics.

A good deal of slang is printed about Chicago, but her enterprise almost any city might imitate to advantage. She has expended $2,000,000 in turning the course of her river, if not up stream, at any rate in the direction contrary to that in which nature originally caused it to flow, and all for sanitary purposes. Her citizens saw money in health, and did not hesitate to make the investment, trusting to an improved condition of the population, moral as well as physical, (for good health is nearly allied to good morals) for dividends. Pittsburgh by expending less money to improve the navigation of the Ohio—a work, it is true, which the Government ought to perform—would receive back in direct money profits on an increased business the total amount in a very few years—we might say months. It is not to be doubted that Chicago would not hesitate, but would look upon such an expenditure as the best she could possibly make.

GRADUALLY, as the facts leak out concerning the HALL-KELSO order forbidding the Orange parade, and the proclamation of Governor HOFFMAN revoking it, the wicked duplicity of the latter becomes more and more apparent. Already it has been established that the Governor was in the city on Monday, the 10th instant, when the insurrectionary order was issued, although he—pending—of a confidential staff officer, he fully conferred with the Mayor on that day respecting the preservation of the peace of the city. It is also shown that the HALL-KELSO order was written and printed on Saturday, the 15th instant, subject to the action of the Board of Police Commissioners, and by it indorsed. Furthermore it is proved that the Mayor wished to postpone its publication until Tuesday night, so that if any revocation of the order was made, it might come too late, but that in this desire he was overruled by the Board. We have nothing to do, here, with the infamous and abject character of the order itself. Governor HOFFMAN's connection with it is the point. His proclamation was received at the offices of the morning newspapers at one o'clock A. M. on Wednesday. The first sentence read as follows:

"Having been this day only apprised, while at the Capitol, of the actual condition of affairs here with reference to proposed processions to-morrow, and having, in the belief that my presence was needed, repaired hither immediately, I do make this proclamation."

Now his presence in the city on the preceding Monday had direct reference to the "actual condition of things." The papers had been full of the subject for a week. Not having been prohibited from doing so, the Orangemen had determined to parade, and under the leadership of one of his own appointees to office the Hibernians had threatened to massacre them if they did, and in preparation for the outrage had already commenced to drill. The Governor was therefore guilty of a palpable falsehood in declaring his ignorance of the "condition of things." Indeed, the very fact that on Monday he sent General MCQUADE to consult with the city authorities, at once convicts and condemns him. The only question now remaining is, what understanding was had between the Governor and the Mayor. It is not very probable that General MCQUADE was kept in ignorance of the order printed on Saturday. Had Mayor HALE desired to conceal it from his knowledge, which is not likely, considering the fact that he is a man who would much rather shirk than shoulder a grave responsibility, provided he could do it with safety, the Board of Police Commissioners would, without doubt, have informed him of its existence. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that when Governor HOFFMAN left New York on Monday, he had a full knowledge of Mayor HALE's surrender to the mob, and that he silently approved it under the thunder of the aroused press and people compelled him to adopt another course. What shall be thought of that man's fitness for the highest office in the nation, who first cringes before a rabble of ruffians, and afterwards attempts to lie himself out of his abjectness?

THE Democratic press is making a great hue and cry over the enormous sums which the Government is said to have lost during the present administration through the defalcation of Tax Collectors. The Democratic Congressional Address placed the amount thus lost at twenty-five millions of dollars, while General MORGAN, of Ohio, who is stumping the State in the interest of Mc-COOK, puts it at twenty millions. It has repeatedly been explained that under the system of keeping the internal revenue accounts, large balances are often found upon the revenue books against ex-Collectors who do not owe the Government a penny. For instance, Collectors of Internal Revenue are obliged according to law to receipt monthly to the Assessors for the various lists of taxes turned over to them for collection. The aggregate amount of these lists is charged by the Bureau to the Collector, who receipts for the same until they are accounted for either by money deposited or by claims that cannot be collected. These amounts remain charged to the Collector even though he resigns or is removed from office, and it is these uncollected balances, sometimes embracing two-thirds of the entire amount of the list, and constantly changing from month to month by the charges of new lists and the credit of new deposits, which Democratic organs and orators are denouncing as defalcations. An official report, just published, puts the real cash balances against ex-Collectors at $2,758,397, or less than one-sixth per cent. of the taxes collected under the internal revenue laws, this sum being secured to the Government by responsible bonds which amount to ten millions of dollars. Of the total defalcations reported, it appears that there is overdue from collectors appointed by JOHNSON, $1,813,737; from Collectors appointed by LINCOLN, $800,054; and from those appointed by GRANT, $64,586, or less than one-fortieth of the whole. The revenue receipts present an equally favorable showing. In 1868 JOHNSON had complete control over the Bureau. Spirits were taxed two dollars per gallon, tobacco forty cents a pound, and cotton from nine and a half to three cents per pound. There were also taxes on cloths, boots, shoes, furniture, iron in all its stages of manufacture, banks, sales, licenses, and innumerable other objects. The entire receipts for the year were $191,180,564. With the beginning of the present Administration a new tax law went into operation, under which the whisky tax was reduced to fifty cents a gallon, and the tax on tobacco to thirty-two cents a pound, while all taxes on cotton, boots, shoes, clothing, and more than a hundred other articles, were abolished. Upon the basis of the collections made by JOHNSON, this was expected to take from the revenue on whisky $13,500,000; on tobacco, $4,500,000, and by articles placed upon the free list, $60,000,000, or $78,000,000 in all. Instead of this reduction, however, the receipts on whisky were increased $37,000,000 per annum over 1868; on tobacco $13,000,000, and so on through the list, the anticipated reduction of $78,000,000 being prevented by the honest enforcement of the law. It is also worthy of remark that while in 1868 it cost $8,389,793, to collect the revenue, the same service was performed during GRANT's first year of office for $5,916,410. These statistics are a sufficient refutation of the charges of defalcation so recklessly indulged in by the opposition, besides furnishing ample evidence that the charges themselves could only have been made through a wanton and wilful suppression of the facts and the truth for the furtherance of partisan interests and designs.

EVEN the individual who has suffered wrong finds moderation difficult; still more difficult is the virtue to a party or a government where the feeling of each individual is sustained and intensified by the irritation and sympathy of the rest. The readers of English history can recall many instances in which subjugated rebels were made to realize the practical import of the ancient cry of "Vae Victis!" woe to the conquered. French men in triumph are perhaps less capable than Englishmen of imposing due and politic restraint upon the passions excited by resistance to their authority, even when resistance happens to be founded on the motives and restricted within the limits which civilized mankind regard as legitimate. Of the Communist rebels the motives and the methods seemed to the friends of order equally unworthy of mercy or indulgence. Large numbers of them foreigners and the French portion of them loudly proclaiming themselves citizens of the world to whom all nationalities and countries were alike, they have been treated with a severity which was certainly forbidden by prudence and which is likely to have disastrous results. A few days ago we quoted some French testimonies on this subject. In a late Lyons paper a writer whose sympathies were not with the Commune, reports how the working classes of Paris are at once deeply irritated and discouraged by the continual arrests. Just before the late elections they amounted to so many as four hundred a day. The writer says:

"These arrests *en masse* effected in broad daylight, these the most prisoners whom every hour see traverse Paris between two hedges of soldiers, produce the most painful effect. Only a few days after the first night of the first days have passed away. During the struggle constitution might appear a matter for certainty; but now that the fatality all the leaders and chiefs are in the hands of the government, now that the government itself has more power, might they not pour a little balm upon the bleeding wounds, a little hope into the hearts of the hearts? Let us remember that we are all children of the same country, etc."

Foreigners in Paris, especially Americans, abhorring the principles and conduct of the Communists, have, it appears, been very painfully affected by the relentless spirit with which the friends of order have prosecuted their victory. Thus it was lately stated that our countrymen in Paris were making energetic and incessant efforts to arrest the effusion of Communist blood, and that they had proposed to M. THIERS to allow the prisoners awaiting judgment to proceed to America. One prominent American was willing to undertake the transportation of any number of them to Colorado, assured that once settled on the fertile lands of the OTHER AMERICANS have made similar offers to the French Government with reference to Arizona and Lower California. These propositions, we are told, have caused much embarrassment to THIERS and FAVRE; it is, however, probable that by these efforts scores of lives will be saved. Nor is it improbable that those not blooded, unreasonable socialists, placed in the position of proprietors, may outgrow their visionary schemes and cease to look upon property as robbery. Whether humanity or the hope of making money by the transaction has prompted the apparently benevolent exertions of the American mediators we are unable to say.

A FEW days ago we cited the pungent comment of the Paris *Siecle* on the petition of the French bishops, in which they asked the National Assembly to intervene for the restoration of the Holy See to the integrity of its temporal power. We are now able to state that the comment of the *Siecle* on the peculiarity of the patriotism of the prelates, merely expressed a general feeling of intelligent French people. Sinking under an overwhelming burden of debt and with Germans still in possession of large tracts of its territory, representatives of the French nation were really asked by the bishops to declare war upon Italy in order to restore His Holiness to the enjoyment of his temporal power. The petition could mean nothing less, as was evident to everybody who knows how the Italians regard the subject and how they look upon foreign intermeddling with the question. In fact the Episcopal petition excited so much indignant feeling among the laity that the *Monde*, an ultramontane journal of Paris, came to the relief of the bishops, by explaining that in offering the petition they did not mean to ask for any military action but only for the diplomatic intervention of France in behalf of the Pope. "Unfortunately for the *Monde* and its clients" says the *Courrier des Etats Unis* "that journal itself in publishing the petition declared in express terms that it demanded that the Pope should be reestablished on his throne 'by the army of France.'" On discovering that the prelates had gone too fast and too far for the piety of the people, their organ devised a milder interpretation of the act. In fact, only ecclesiastics, whose sole country is Rome, and whose sole sovereign is the Pope, could in the present situation of France ask the Assembly to waste time and money in such a matter. The petition of laymen on the same subject mentioned by the cable some weeks ago as having been offered to THIERS is known to have been gotten up and signed by Belgians exclusively, M. DE MERODE heading the list.

PHILADELPHIA begins to talk something like it. One of the papers says if the New Jersey lease is consummated and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company abandons her, she will build a road of her own to compete for the trade and travel of the West. That's just what we recommended to Philadelphia, and she shows her sense by taking up the idea. But why should she not have a competing road any way, lease or no lease? What ails her is she has not the advantages of competition, and there are other cities in the same condition. Now that she has said it, it is to be hoped that Philadelphia will not be frightened and draw back. She should resolve on having competition, which would do her more good than stopping the New Jersey lease a dozen times. In fact, as it stands now, it is Philadelphia's interest to let the lease go ahead. If it does not, and the arrangement fails, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build a competing line through New Jersey, and so New York will have another road to help her take business away from Philadelphia. It is not of much consequence to the Pennsylvania Railroad whether the lease is consummated or not,—it is of far greater consequence to the New Jersey Road; for if it is not, Colonel Scott will just walk over the course with a lot of new tracks that will defy competition, and what will the New Jersey Roads do then, and what will Philadelphia have gained by opposing the lease? Clearly, Philadelphia's only hope is in learning to go alone in striking out as though she felt that she was strong and in striving to become somebody in the world of commerce and list of cities.

LATE news from San Domingo is interesting. BAEZ, whom we know more about in his character of statesman and diplomatist than in his character of warrior, has covered himself with laurels. Let those correspondents of the Commission who spoke slightingly of his military talents, and even dared to call him a coward, put on sackcloth and sit in ashes. BAEZ has completely defeated CABRAL near San Juan, and returned to AZUA in triumph. It would seem that the battle was fought in San Juan; at any rate the town is reported to have been completely destroyed. By his defeat CABRAL has lost the confidence of his partisans, and there was talk of their intention to substitute PIMENTAL for CABRAL as their chief.

San Domingo naturally brings Hayti to mind, and late incidents throw useful light on the state of public opinion in the Republic. The same incidents are worthy of mention for another reason, as they illustrate the irresistible tendency of French government officials abroad to meddle with matters especially matters of religious bearing which do not in the least concern them. One Monsieur QUINE, formerly a Catholic priest, but now married and active in making proselytes to Protestantism, was looked upon with evil eyes by the French Consul and the French Admiral on the Haytien station. At the request of these representatives of the power and dignity of France, the Haytien functionaries ordered the expulsion of M. QUINE from the island. When informed of the act, the Haytien Senate at once revoked the order and at the same time passed a vote of censure upon the conduct of the functionaries who signed it. QUINE, it seems, is a Frenchman, while his wife and child are Haytiens. The people were all on his side, loudly denouncing the officials who banished him, for their servility towards the priests and the French. Most of our readers without doubt recollect other instances of this sort of French interposition in the islands of the sea, inspired by the same influence that was rebuked in Hayti. One such case might be insignificant and hardly worthy of mention.

AMERICAN and English lawyers will hardly think that their brethren of the French bar do the profession much credit by their reluctance or even flat refusal to undertake the defense of leading Communists. ROCHEFORT had considerable difficulty in getting an advocate to undertake his cause; M. LACHAUD finally agreed to do so, not as a professional barrister, but as the person chosen and requested by the accused. Some mitigatory circumstances brought to light since ROCHEFORT was first arrested have slightly mollified public sentiment concerning him. One of these circumstances is his having saved the life of the ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS, another is the fact that he was often in opposition during the Commune's reign. In spite of these things and his noble birth, he will have a hard time at his trial. The indirect investigation of the burning of THIERS's house is an austere fact to get over.

AMERICANS who have watched the course of Mexican events for some years look for another war with that turbulent republic as an event necessary to the adjustment of our mutual relations. In connection with this subject it is worth mentioning that one of the principal newspapers of Mexico—name not given—recently ascribed the ruin of that country to the burdensome contracts entered into with the United States and to the incessant exactions of the American Government. Though in general having little faith in the necessity of war, one may believe that a people who act so unreasonably at home and among themselves as the Mexicans may be so irrational in their conduct towards foreigners as to make negotiations beyond a certain point impossible, or useless.

Poor's Railroad Manual.

The railroads of the United States have an importance in the financial and domestic economy of its people possessed by no other country in the world. Wherever they are constructed they give immediately and everywhere an increased commercial value to land and to the products of labor, while the rapid increase of wealth resulting from their construction tends to be a greater blessing than any other agency satisfactorily solving the problem of the future of our public debt. Whatever, therefore, adds to the general stock of knowledge concerning them, and the judgment and ing the intelligent judgment of their operations and financial condition, and of the value of their securities, is of national importance and interest. This information is now largely disseminated in the United States for 1871-2, by Mr. Henry V. Poor, just published, conveys in a remarkably comprehensive and lucid manner. Mr. Poor is a clear and vigorous writer, of long and varied experience in the railroad interest, and has in this volume [illegible] of the country. According to his introductory sketch—which contains a complete history of the rise and progress of railroads in the United States down to the present time, and furnishes a more comprehensive view of the growth of our internal commerce than can be obtained from any other sources—the first road constructed was the Baltimore and Ohio, of which twenty-eight miles were opened and put in operation on the 24th of May, 1830. Steam was soon after applied as a motive power. In 1840 there were 2,818 miles of road in operation; in 1850 there were 9,021 miles; in 1860 the railroad mileage had increased to 30,626, and in 1870 to 52,389 miles. The construction for the last decade, enormous as it has been, would have been much greater only for the interruption to such enterprises caused by our late civil war. During the past year no less than 6,145 miles of new road have been built, while even this will be outstripped during the present year. Much curious information is given respecting the changes which have taken place in the order of States regarded as pioneers of railroads. In 1840 the leading railway States were Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; and no other State had 500 miles of road. In 1850 New York had 1,361 miles, Pennsylvania, 1,240; Massachusetts, 1,035; Georgia, 642; Ohio, 575; New Hampshire, 461; Virginia, 344; Michigan, 342; and no other State had 300. In 1860, Ohio had 2,946 miles; Illinois, 2,790; New York, 2,682; Pennsylvania, 2,598; Indiana, 2,163; Georgia, 1,426; Virginia, 1,379; Massachusetts, 1,264; Tennessee, 1,253; and several other States had from 800 thousand miles each. After the war tariff went into effect, the railway system of Pennsylvania rapidly outstripped that of every other State. Now, however, Illinois stands first, with 4,823 miles, Pennsylvania next, with 4,676 miles, while all New England has but 4,494. New York has 3,925; Ohio 3,836; Indiana 3,177; Iowa 2,660, and Missouri 2,603. Some conception of the progress of railroad construction enterprise in the West may be gained from the fact that the States north and west of the Ohio river have 25,769 miles of road, nearly 11,000 of which have been built since the war. No person connected with railroads, or business that is dependent to a large degree upon them, with reference to the development of the country, ought to be without a copy of this valuable book, which is, or should be, for sale at every prominent book store in this city and throughout the United States.

AN English contemporary lately spoke of "the dignified solemnity which is wont to characterize the proceedings of the German Imperial Parliament." Very good. No doubt, to the well informed observer who reflects upon the influence of the body on the history of the times, its proceedings seem invested with sufficient dignity and solemnity too. We may, however, say that the phrase, "dignified solemnity," does not convey the impression most commonly made upon German visitors by the bearing and manners of their legislative compatriots. In fact, the Reichstag in session, with the whole of it present a scene as much marked by freedom or the absence of constraint in its constituent as either the English House of Commons or the American House of Representatives. A late American visitor compares the buzz, hum and confused noises of the Hall to the distant roar of the sea. On entering he saw a speaker on the tribune who was addressing his political wisdom and eloquence to about fifty members of a body that may, only about so many seemed to be listening, while the rest of the members were occupying or amusing themselves in various ways. Some were discussing the news of the day; certain conservative gentlemen of fashionable pretensions, dandies in politics, were amusing one another with reminiscences of a recent ball; while other members of aesthetical tendencies were watching through their opera glasses the graceful ladies in the gallery opposite. As in the English Parliament, only men of a certain ability as speakers, or those known to be qualified to say somewhat worth listening to, receive the attention of the House, and when a member of a different sort wellfilled with his dullness, and it is quite usual for great numbers to withdraw. Would it not be well for the Reichstag to adopt our Yankee invention for the benefit of incompetent Congressmen.

"No mean recompense it brings to their behalf."

In virtue of which speeches never spoken are assumed to have been delivered and are indeed published as veritable parts of the proceedings of the body. One thing can certainly be said in favor of the system, that it relieves the ambition of the individual with the comfort of the Assembly, and keeps up appearances very satisfactorily.

IF nay every artist who can paint his own picture. The New York *World*, however, dashes off its own portrait with a freedom and fidelity absolutely startling. In an article on the Boutwell-Pleasanton imbroglio, that journal describes the particular "horns of the "worst dilemma" of the President, by quoting the following lines from an old English play:

"So have I seen some wild, distracted fool
Who had but one of this or that joint stool;
To give her preference to either limb,
And long considering to sit on both,
While the two stools her sitting part confound
Between them both the wretch sinks to the ground."

We can but think that this quotation was intended to refer to the position of the *World* respecting the Hall-Kelso order and its revocation by Gov. Hoffman. The plight of that paper during the past few days has been piteous to behold. To lose Hall is dreadful, but also it is dreadful to lose Hoffman. To go back on Tammany and miss its share of the public spoils, is not for an instant to be thought of, but it is not any more frightful to contemplate than the idea of turning a cold shoulder toward the Governor. So the *World* pauses and ponders, fearing to break with either and trembling lest it should have offended both:

"Its very fears belie its hopes.
Its fondness for Sharpe its fears belie."

Indeed the *World* ever read Bunyan's description of Mr. Facing-both-ways? This portrait of itself bears a remarkable resemblance to that striking picture.

AMERICAN IRON METALLURGY

Viewed from a German Standpoint.

Dr. Gustav Kleppel, who made a tour of the United States in the spring of 1870, inspecting the iron and steel works of the country, is giving an account of his observations in a series of articles in a German journal. The *natural foundations* of the iron industry of America formed a special study of Dr. Kleppel. To his great surprise he constantly encountered extensive and growing works with large production of iron most unfavorably situated with regard to coal and ore, while localities with greater natural advantages seemed overlooked. His criticisms on this point are severe and not very complimentary to American insight, yet his position is that of a disinterested spectator, who merely looks at bare items of cost. That we possess the finest coal and the finest ore in the largest amounts, he was well convinced, and that there are places naturally fitted for the cheap production of iron was equally evident, but large profits make us, he thinks, somewhat indifferent in regard to the proper location of our ironworks.

The anthracite coal and iron region calls forth his most enthusiastic admiration. Anthracite coal—unknown in Germany—excited his wonder from its purity and its inherent adaptedness to the blast furnace. "The best varieties," he writes, "contain but one-fourth per cent. of sulphur, five per cent. ash, and five per cent. volatile matter, and are superior to German coke." "American iron furnaces," he adds, "are so spoilt, that coal containing one per cent. of sulphur is considered unfit for the blast furnace." The substantial character of the works in the anthracite region was a source of surprise to him. America has also a still greater fault to find, compared with European caution and solidity, that he expected to find our furnaces partake of the general character of temporary structures. He found, on the contrary, that they were better, more compactly and solidly built, than the furnaces he knew in Germany.

Referring to his visit to Pittsburgh, he speaks of having witnessed the operation of the Eliersbausen process of making iron. He also makes particular reference to the cold rolling mill of Jones & Laughlins, (American Iron Works) the thoroughness and care with which all the minutiæ of their operations are conducted, the beauty of the finished product, and the courtesy and liberality of the proprietors, call forth the highest praise from him.

Of the American practice of coking he speaks in severe terms:

"The manufacture of coke is astonishingly backward in America, Pittsburgh being the only place where a regular business in coke is established. The greater part of the coke is made in heaps, although, lately, many ovens have been built, but all of them on the old bake-oven system. When we consider how zealously Americans strive to lessen and lighten hand-work, the appearance of an American coking-oven plant cannot fail to create a peculiar impression. We find here several rows, consisting of only 6 to 8 ovens each, with bad draught, no sign of pressing machine to expel the coke, even in cases where the section of the oven would readily admit of it, no opening for filling; in short, the most primitive arrangement, combined with the laborious operation, and yet one so easily obviated, of removing the coke with hooks. As before remarked, at the time of my visit in America (spring of 1870), there was not in the whole country a rational coking plant. But the Americans are now beginning to recognize the want, perhaps on account of the astonishment expressed by so many German engineers, and it will probably not be long before we shall see in Pittsburgh a lucrative coking establishment combined with coal-washing machines. As a first start an undertaking must be enormously profitable, on account of the "dirt cheap" price of small coal, which is well adapted to coking, but is now sold own into the rivers in Pittsburgh, coke, which is made only from the purest coal, is sold in large quantities at three dollars per ton, from which we can judge how cheap it would be if the great rate of raw material were stopped and a healthy competition established among rational coking establishments, constructed on Belgian-German systems. The impetus that would thus be given to the blast furnace industry can easily be imagined. The properties of Pittsburgh coal appear to be very similar to those of Westphalian coal. Coal and coke are sold in Pittsburgh by the bushel, i.e. when coked in ovens, one bushel of 50 lbs., that is, a yield of 55¼ per cent. in heaps and 65 per cent. in very defective ovens; from which we may conclude that in properly constructed ovens, such as are used in Westphalia, the yield would be 70 per cent."

Of the Missouri region, Dr. Kluppel writes:

"In almost all of the blast furnaces west of Pittsburgh, anthracite or raw coal, experiments have thus far only been made to employ the Illinois coal in raw state. These experiments, as might have been anticipated, proved complete failures, partly owing to the friability of the coal, and partly to the sulphur contained in it; and the conclusion has been universally accepted in St. Louis, that such sulphurous coal is entirely unadapted to the blast furnace. Experiments on a small scale show, however, that it is a very good coking coal with about 10 per cent. ash, and there is, therefore, no ground for assuming that the coal is worse than that employed in many furnaces in West Germany. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that good coke can only be prepared from the washed coal. St. Louis is at last beginning to this way of thinking, and since one of the first German firms in the city has taken the matter in hand, we may expect, before long, to see a coking plant with washing machines arise on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, which will probably soon have to stand great competition. As the railroad bridge over the Mississippi will be completed within a year, there is nothing in the way of the iron manufacture, including the blast furnaces settling down in St. Louis, in the immediate vicinity of the coal mines. Here both coal and ore are to be had cheaper than in Pittsburgh, for instance, and as St. Louis, in relation to England, possesses a natural protective tariff of $5 to 6 per ton, $10 to 12 in reality, (?) it may be well affirmed that here is the soundest foundation in the country for all branches of the iron manufacture, from pig iron to Bessemer steel."

Atmospheric and Moral Conditions.

It would be a curious inquiry which should seek to discover the precise nature and degree of relationship existing between atmospheric conditions and moral states of character. Everybody knows that cold air is a deadly enemy to vigor of body and strength of mind. What reason is there for supposing that its effect on morals is not equally fatal? If deranged circulations and disordered functions warp the judgment and cog the intellect, what is there to render it improbable that they vitiate conceptions of right and wrong as well? Where does the science of physiology end, and that of morals begin? At what point does the connection between health and virtue cease? If the sickening taints of over-crowded garrets and cellars are perpetually engendering physical fevers and pestilences, who shall say that these same causes are not the breeding fairs of epidemics of moral madness, also? Why is it that the poorer classes of great cities are so much more ignorant, brutal, immoral, more vicious and intractable, than country population equally poor? What is the reason that the rural districts of France have never yielded a single crop of Communists, while the cities of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles have been overrun with their rank and fatal growths? How does it come about that the per centage of crime in Philadelphia, with its admirable system of free schools, is so much greater for the laboring classes, is so much lower than that of New York, with its stifling rookeries and unsewerged streets? How far did the footsteps of the stunning largement house of New York enter into the bloody insanity of last Wednesday? What is the connection between rest and want of ventilation? One thing seems certain—that there is nothing in the criminal statistics of great cities so alarming as the huddling of the inhabitants in the worst dens until for the habitation of wild beasts. Drunkenness itself has probably fewer brutalizing influences than those of putrid air. Think of the horror of inviting poison with every breath that is drawn.

And yet in the city of New York there are more than twenty thousand tenement houses, in which a hundred and sixty thousand families, containing over half a million persons are packed, and crammed like sardines, rotting body and soul in the air which rots around them. From an article in the August *Galaxy* we learn the startling fact that in that city there are whole districts where the population exceeds a thousand an acre, and localities where the living have but very little more of the earth's surface than the space allotted to the dead. Last year in these hundred and ninety-six tenement houses were built, against five hundred and fifty-three the year before. New York has squandered millions on various objects, and suffered other millions to be stolen, with hardly a murmur of complaint, but she has, as yet, hardly lifted a finger toward the eradication of these nurseries of physical and moral corruption. If it be true that home is the last analysis of the State, who can wonder that the civic virtues refuse to find root in a city where one in five people have no home, in the true and proper meaning of the word? What moral vitality can be expected of a community which rests upon a basis such as this? A careful and authentic statement, compiled from the census of 1865, shows that even at that date the population of the more thickly peopled quarters of the city exceeded in density the population of similar districts in London, the average ratio to the acre being two hundred and forty-three in New York, as against two hundred and thirty-four in London, while the disparity has since become much greater. The last report of the Sanitary Superintendent of New York gives 19,286 deaths from tenement houses, out of 25,167 total mortality, or more than fifty-two per centage of the whole; add to which 4,065, who died in public hospitals, the tenement houses being the chief sources from which these are filled, and we get a total of nearly sixty-nine per cent. of the entire mortality for the year. In some of these localities the death rate rose as high as eighty-four per cent. What are the present duties of the humane and humble upon cities which tolerate them, mortuary and criminal statistics sufficiently show. What they will be in the second or third generation, when the contamination has spread through the whole system, may justly be inferred. Let us not be over-sanguine classes. But is it not the very nature of a fire brand to burn? Of all the grave problems which confront the times none are more grave than these, how to provide homes for our city masses, and furnish them with pure air to breathe.

AN unusual degree of interest appears to be taken by the people of Massachusetts in the question of the next Governorship of the State. General Butler has written a letter formally announcing himself as a candidate for nomination, "in view of the withdrawal, by the movement of the 17th of June, of his name for renomination." It has hitherto been supposed that every man knew his own intentions better than any other person could know them for him, and it is certain that Governor CLAFLIN has as yet authorized no such withdrawal of his name as will make his renomination or his acceptance impossible. He is said to have intimated to a few personal friends his determination to retire, and his purpose at the proper time to announce this decision over his own signature. This is all there is in it, at present, so that if Butler's candidature is really conditioned on the withdrawal of the present incumbent, he would have done well to wait until his assumption had became certainty, before entering himself for the race. We observe that the leading journals of that State do not take to the General's proposition any more kindly than did the Republican press generally to the injudicious nomination of Senator Cameron for the Vice Presidency. The Springfield *Republican*, referring to the complaints of the New Orleans papers of the filthiness and unhealthiness of that city, and to the great scavenger in the form of Louisiana, where he might make himself really useful, and where the people of Massachusetts would consent to his remaining without one unseemly murmur.

THE Superintendent of the International Telegraph Company, between Punta Rosa and Key West, has announced a new form for the safety of cangers to which ocean telegraphs may be subjected. During the past year the cable had been so frequently injured or broken that a careful examination was decided upon, the result of which was to call forth a general order to all the boats in the employ of the company, which are abundant in those waters. In many places the cable presented the appearance of having been bitten through, and, in others, of having been crushed from both sides until it had become so much flattened as to destroy its conductivity. The opinion of the superintendent as to the cause of this damage is further confirmed by the fact that at depths where the breaks and injuries occur, there the loggerheads are most numerous. Managers of submarine telegraphic lines must therefore be careful not to get at loggerheads with one another, and Cyrus W. Field will please take especial notice.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There are already at Newport 5,000 visitors, with a good prospect that the number will reach a higher figure than the 100,000 of the summer of 1870. Board at the hotels ranges from $5 to $4 per day, and at boarding-houses $15 to $18 per week. The price of a carriage and two horses, with a driver, is $250 per month. The price of a handsome carriage with two horses for an afternoon drive of two hours is from $5 to $8. The rent of houses varies, according to size and location, from $600 to $4,000. Yet people hesitate not to eat and ride, and everybody who stays long enough likes Newport, and comes again, if possible, the following year.

The census establishes the fact that petite culture, or small farming, has made rapid encroachments during the past decade upon the boundaries of large farms and the system of mixed husbandry in the vicinity of our large cities. The production of poultry, eggs, milk, small fruits, vegetables, &c., can be successfully engaged in upon small parcels of land and with limited means in the neighborhood of a good market, and the number who have within the past few years embarked in this business is greater than has been generally supposed.

Seth Green and companions have returned from a trip to california, and announce the complete success of their expedition. The first commissioners of that State had concluded to make the attempt to transfer shad from the Hudson to the Sacramento. The enterprise was regarded as promising but very doubtful results. Ninety per cent. of the fish, originally numbering 20,000, were safely deposited in the Sacramento. They were taken from the Hudson on the day of hatching, and carried in six tin cans overland. The water in these cans had to be changed frequently, and an abundance of ice had to be used to keep down the temperature, which at times ranged as high as 101 degrees in the car where they were placed. Great care was exercised to procure proper water at different points on the route, as the water in some regions would have been fatal to the fish. The natural sac attached to each little fish supplied it with food for four days. For the next two days of the journey they fasted, and merely showed a little tameness in consequence.

It is stated that the recent storms in the northwestern counties of Minnesota were so destructive to the crops that large numbers of farmers who had been relying wholly upon the crop of this season for the means of subsistence have been obliged to appeal for aid to their more fortunate neighbors, to avert their families from great suffering, if not from absolute starvation, and to obtain the means of living through the coming winter, and of resuming their farming operations in the spring.

The cundurango, alleged to be a cure for cancer' is not a tree, as has been supposed, but a vine similar to the grape, and that its fruit is about twelve inches long and four in diameter. The sap of the vine is of the color of milk, and this is believed to contain the valuable elements of the vine.

At Sioux City, Iowa, a stubborn jury refused to serve without receiving pay in advance. Neither party to the suit was willing to pay their fees, and the court decided that they were bound to serve and get their fees after judgment. The jury refused to do so, and the court, regarding such refusal as contempt of court, imposed a fine on each juror of $5, which the jurors declined to pay, and the costs and fine alike are now in *statu quo*.

Several years ago the Siamese twins visited Europe and consulted the most prominent surgeons of Scotland, England and France, in order to obtain an opinion as to the practicability of cutting the ligament. The most skilful surgeons of the United States had previously decided that the risk would be too great to justify them in performing the operation, and the foreign surgeons arrived at the same conclusion. It was, however, decided, that in case of the death of one of the twins, the operation would have to be performed, but probably with less risk to the survivor. The statement that one of the twins is dangerously ill, and that the other is in good health, is opposed to the general impression that the Siamese twins, having the same emotions, feelings and sensibilities, are also affected with the same bodily maladies.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals ought to take in hand and remove a nuisance which brings man certainly within their purview. For a bit of orange peel suddenly reduces a biped to a quadruped, and puts him on all fours. Dr. Franklin used to say that he discerned humanity and generosity in ashes sprinkled on icy walks. What must have been the philosopher's opinion of those careless individuals who make safe paths unsafe, when it is so easy to toss the treacherous and dangerous fruit-rinds upon the cobble-stones, where there is but little chance for any one to slip and break his limbs?

From statistics prepared by the several departments for the information of the Civil Service Commission, it appears that the whole number of persons employed in the civil service of the Government is about fifty thousand. This of course includes not only the force engaged at Washington, but diplomatic officers abroad, postmasters, internal revenue officials and custom house officers and their employees, throughout the country, and all others engaged in any way in the civil service of the general government in the several States and Territories.

The board to examine the dispensers of drugs in New York city is organized, and ready for the transaction of business. The law requires all candidates for examination to appear before the board within six months, and those who, after that time, shall put up a physician's prescription without license are subject to a fine. The commission owes its existence to the fact that so many accidents have occurred from the compounding of prescriptions by incompetent parsons. Hardly a week passed without the occurrence of some fatal accident by the careless composition or delivery of drugs. One thing, imbecent in itself, is applied for, and another, perhaps a virulent poison, is sent instead.

A new labor organization has been formed in New York, under the name of the "Cosmopolitan Commonwealth." It is to be an incorporated society, with a capital stock of $100,000. Its objects are said to be the peaceable reorganization of society on the basis of equal rights, opportunities and compensation, and mutual protection from birth to death.

A large batch of dough was recently prepared for baking at a fashionable Washington hotel, which a playful kitten observed, and essayed an examination. No sooner was she on than the porous mess took her in and closed over her, unbeknown to the cook. In due time the dumpling was baked, and served up hot to the diners, but there are now more vacant chairs at that establishment than ever was known before.

A convicted murderer in St. Louis, one Patrick Burns, is in a dilemma. He is under sentence of death, but the Governor of the State has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for ten years. When brought into Court, last Saturday, and asked if he accepted the commutation, the prisoner had nothing to say. He seemed to think that he was well satisfied to be allowed to live. The commutation document did not arrive in time to be presented to the Court, nor did it become officially known until accepted and filed by the prisoner. If he would not accept the commutation, the Court would pass sentence accordingly. The commutation was received by Burns, and the matter laid over for a week, in order to allow him time to decide whether to die on the scaffold or to endure ten years imprisonment.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Vannini (Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt), who joins the Parepa Rosa English Opera Company in this country next fall, is meeting with very great success abroad, if we may

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, July 18, 1871.

Monetary affairs are very quiet and business generally, not only here but in the principal cities East and West. The volume of trade in this city up to the present month has been large, and many new customers of our larger houses have been made. The large crops that will be marketed the coming fall give assurance of a heavy fall trade. At present the accumulation of money at this point is large, and customers of the banks can obtain more accommodations than they want.

The following stocks were sold this evening by A. McIwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 102 smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	112½
M. and M. National Bank	69
Allegheny National Bank	61
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	33

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113½	113½
Gold	112½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities to New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	99
Central Pacific Railroad	114
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 18, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
C. & R.	90¾	90¾	91	91	91	91	91
Pittsburg	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Fort Wayne	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Chicago	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Illinois Central	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Cleve. & Pitts.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
U. S. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Brown & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	70¾
Philadelphia and Erie	30½
Lehigh Navigation	61
Catawissa preferred	45
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	69
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	13½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124½
Schuylkill Navigation	12¾
Reading	50

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 84 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Representing daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he is prepared to execute orders on a margin of 1% per cent commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 18, 1871.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change, as entries to prices or demand. July has been generally noted as a dull month. The present one seems to be an exception, at least up to the present time. The continued low stage of water in the Ohio river has been quite a drawback on trade. The present year is the first for a long time that we have missed a June rise. Producers are becoming a little impatient. The stock in first hands is not a large one, during the day; no scarcity. The mills have a fair supply of wheat on hand, and are running considerable over their full capacity. Groceries—The demands we have before noted in sugars and coffees continues. The general impression is that now is the time for country merchants to lay in their fall supplies, that the next movement will be an upward one. If you wish to find out the places to obtain bargains consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL, and you will not be disappointed. Butter—The market was a dull one; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak but no lower; commission men consider prices sufficiently low; the demand was entirely local; prices in the east do not justify shipment.

The following are the ruling quotations. In first hands, in the purchase of small lots, the usual advance is charged:

APPLES.—The market contains an ample stock; prices have a declining tendency. We can report sales at $3 3@4 ₱ bbl, the latter figure for a selected article in good keeping order.

ASHES.—The market was scarcely so firm. The demand has fallen off. We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash, 4½@5c; Pearls, 6½@7c; Pearls, shade; Potash.

BEANS.—The market was steady; prices, however, have undergone no change. Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER.—The receipts since our last were 34 packages received. The supply, however, in the hands of commission houses is not large. Our last quotations were: Prime to choice 18@20c; common to medium 16@18c; grease butter sells ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand is moderate. We are noted sales at 8c@9c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—We are reported sales at 13@14c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market has a good demand; sales 5@5½ cents ₱ lb.

BAKED PEARS.—Quiet and unchanged; sales at $ 00@ ₱ bu.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is steady, with sales of fair to prime at $8 25@9 00 ₱ bbl.

EGGS.—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime Western 9c.

FEATHERS.—Prime geese 37c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

HONEY.—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime Western 9c.

HOPS.—Prime to choice white honey 43c; silver drips 40c; extra honey 45c; lower grades scarce.

HAY.—The receipts are still overwhelming. Prices have a declining tendency. We are reported sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $24 00@26 00 ₱ ton; wagon hay unchanged.

HIDES.—We are reported sales at 7½@8½c.

HORSES.—There is a good demand; sales at $ prices are nominal at $75@150 ₱ head.

HOPS.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green unsalted (all weights and steer) 9c; green salted kip heads; do calf heads.

HONEY.—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand at 35@36c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL.—Sales of Pittsburgh extra No. 1 at 75@80c; extra No. 2 at 70@75c; No. 1 at 65@70c.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern, $2 00@2 25.

MILL FEED.—Not much doing. We hear of an occasional sale at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt.

ONIONS.—The demand continues to improve. We are reported sales of good to choice lots at $4@4 50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY.—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; we note sales of spring chickens at the usual quotations; for holding the hens from the last has been strong, considering the depression, as cited with sales of Rough Kentucky at $5@6 ₱ doz; dressed 12@ 13c.

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PEARS—Baked: Fancy Tung Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder (fancy) $1 00@1 25; good $1 00; prime $1 00; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—If and K at 70c; white honey 45c; silver drips 40c; extra honey 45c; lower grades scarce.

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THE VERY LATEST.

River Navigation.

Rules Adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Live Saving Apparatus Required on Every Vessel—Rules for the Government of Officers, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

NEW STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS APPROVED.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon approved of the regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, and they therefore have all the force and effect of law. The bill as originally framed was modified by Congress, and embraces some provisions not yet approved by the board, but postponed for further consideration in January next. Under the present law and regulations the penalties for violations of the statute have been increased, thereby requiring a more strict observance of the means to prevent frequent disasters.

GENERAL COMAN.

Acting Secretary of the Interior, to-day telegraphs Hon. John D. Long, at Vassalboro, Maine, asking him if he can come here at once to take charge of the duties of Vincent Colliers, late Indian Commissioner, so as to allow the latter to go to Arizona and New Mexico. Long is requested to come prepared to stay two or three weeks. Hon. George H. Stuart, at Philadelphia, President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was at the same time notified of the action of the Department. The object of Mr. Colliyer's trip to New Mexico is to assist Superintendent Pope in his efforts to induce the famous Apache Chief Cochise to visit Washington and thereby make peace with the whites.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS FOR STEAMBOATS.

The subject of life-saving apparatus was thoroughly considered by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, and it was found in practical tests that many were inferior and insufficient in buoyancy. The Board therefore resolved that every life preserver should contain at least six pounds of solid cork blocks, and upon the subject of life boats the Board have determined that the old standard of buoyancy was too great, it being regulated to sixty persons. The standard capacity is now thirty persons for each boat, which enabled the boat to be operated where it was merely an air tank to which persons could cling. Where a steamer is incapable of conveniently carrying a sufficient number of life-boats in the ratio of thirty persons to each boat, including the crew, she may carry in lieu of them the rafts. The aggregate of these appliances may answer to the requirements of the law as to the number of persons, which must be stated in the certificate of inspection, and whether it is to be determined by the number of that a steamer cannot carry a sufficient number of boats and rafts, the steering apparatus, and appliances which shall have been approved by the Board, in the shape of life-saving mattresses, movable decks, being one of the life-preservers which can be applied to the body is required in all cases for all passengers and the crew of all kind of steamers. A proviso in the seventeenth section of the law applicable to river steamers is, that where the character of navigation is such that the opinion of the Supervising Inspector metalic life-boats may be dispensed with, he is authorized to exempt any such steamer from carrying the same, but to require a substitute therefor at his discretion. The Board have also determined it necessary that there should be a reform on the Western rivers, and have made a requirement for a full equipment of life saving apparatus as for all other cases, bringing in all steamers under the same rules and regulations.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.

The fullest provisions has been made for increased fire extinguishing apparatus, and in all instances the fire pumps are required to have a bilge connection so as to be operated in case of fire, either with the hold in case of leakage, and additional pumping facilities provided, which may also be turned to account for fire apparatus.

LOCK SAFETY VALVES.

The matter of lock safety valves on boilers, which was left somewhat discretionary with the local inspector to take wholly from control of the engineer, is required nevertheless to be attached to the boiler, and if left unsecured the responsibility is on the inspector himself. The Board also resolved that, on and after 11, requires inspectors to see that boilers are provided with various means of safety, and which in is required that boilers shall be made of good and suitable material; that openings for the passage of water and steam, and for the attachment of pipes to heat have proper dimensions, and are free from obstructions; that the spaces between and around the fines are sufficient, and that the fines are circular and uniform, and that the fire line of the furnace is at least two inches below the lowest water line of the boiler, and the arrangement for delivering feed water is such that boilers cannot be injured thereby, and to include all proper fittings, and a suitable steam register that will correctly record each excess of steam carried above the pressure limit, and the highest point obtained, which may be taken wholly from the control of all persons navigating such vessels; and secondly, requiring that what adequate and certain provisions is made for an ample supply of water to feed the boiler at all times, and also that means for blowing out are provided for, so as to thoroughly purify the boilers from all parts of the boilers when they are under pressure of steam. The Board by its rules determined the manner by which these provisions shall be carried out, and approved by various appliances adapted to the purpose. The Board also provided for the proper instruction of the crew, in order to prepare them for exigency of disaster such as working the various means to save the boat and life. The old standard of buoyancy, to a post of duty in case of disaster; in other words, every man knows what he has to do so as to avoid complication and discord.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The rules require all steamers to keep a log for the departments of masters and engineers, for recording all events connected with the working of vessels. The engineer is required to keep a record of the condition of the boiler and other machinery always open for inspection, and when he is succeeded by another engineer, he is required to deliver to his successor a written account of the condition of the he is required to remain on board until relieved. The Board requires that an engineer, before renewing his license, shall be examined as to character, habits of life, knowledge of his duties as mechanics, and his experience as an engineer, and also the proofs which he produces in support of his claim, and his knowledge of such license, and satisfactory proof of negligence, intemperance or wilful violation of this law. The Board also, in the proviso applies as well to master, mate and pilot. The Board has also determined the manner in which boiler plates shall be tested by mercury test, and has postponed until the next annual meeting the consideration of the mode by which the thickness of boiler plates shall be tested. The Board has, in pursuance of section 7, recommended the adoption of the code of signals and appended of the fog horns for sailing vessels.

TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

The Board also provides for the manner in which iron bulkheads should be constructed in wooden steamers—one forward and one abaft engines and boilers, and also a commission bulkhead in the forward part. It has also determined the manner in which refined petroleum may be carried on passenger steamers on routes where there are no other means of transportation. Petroleum not to be ignitable at a temperature exceeding 110 degrees of heat, and is required to be put up in substantial packages, with the name of the manufacturer and place of manufacture at which it ignites stamped on the package, the same to be stowed on the guards and forward deck, remote from the shortest line of travel, a period of time to obtain all the appliances required by law, which the Board has determined shall be from 1 to boilers and increased life-saving apparatus will not be required until on or after the 1st of January next. All life boats, life-saving apparatus for the same, safety valves, &c., hitherto in use and which have been approved by the Board, are intended to be subject to short capacity, if in accordance with the rules. All other provisions of the law of 1852 remain as the necessary forms shall be prepared for that purpose.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

INDIANS STARVING.

Capt. Bernard reports from Camp Bidwell, Northern California, that he has sent Lieut. Kyle and a party of men to Fall River and Big Valley to investigate the reports of apprehended danger from the Indians in those localities. Capt. Bernard also says the Indians say their agent will give them nothing, and they are forced to hunt for roots or starve. If this be true, when the agent leaves their pay and stock he lives on. Gen. Ord, in forwarding Capt. Bernard's communication, says: "I learn that the Pahutahs have nearly all left the Indian reservation at Pyramid lake in search of food. Fish, their only food then, has failed to come down. The Pracke Indians have taken to the mountains and valleys north, some to Oregon, and others to Truckee river to hunt for roots and obtain food. These valleys are more or less occupied by settlers and ranchmen. If the Indians in their hunger shoot cattle they are likely to do, kill stock or cattle, the ranchmen will probably retaliate, and a general conflict and perhaps innocent Indian, and in this way lead to difficulties. The Indian Department of Nevada is powerless to give food to the starving Indians, military commanders should be authorized to issue rations, and send food in limited quantities, which would be less expensive than having to fight them. Every precaution will be taken to prevent robbery, but starving Indians cannot be reasoned with."

PLENTY OF BEER STAMPS.

The supply of beer stamps is now equal to the demand, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue furnishes them promptly to applicants.

AMERICA WITNESS TO THE KU-KLUX.

The Ku-Klux Investigation Committee to-day examined J. T. Morris, Attorney General of Mississippi, a native of Tennessee, ten years a resident in Mississippi and a Confederate Judge during the war. He had no personal knowledge of the Ku-Klux, but knew of their existence in the State, the organization being confined to two kers of counties on the Alabama line. He said it was almost impossible to convict them, not only for the reason that they are disguised and the people are afraid to testify against them, but because public sentiment in generally disposed to ignore them altogether. The main purpose of the organization is to prevent the negroes from the control the negro vote. The great mass of the people of the State are well disposed and behave themselves. The intelligence of the State, enhanced by the old leaders, who, considering negro suffrage an outrage, have determined to remove it when in power, and will continue to render it as harmless as possible. In the opinion of the witness the organization of the Ku-Klux Association will be as plainly apparent in the next election as it was in 1868 and 1870. Judge Benning, of Columbus, Ga., and captain Paine of Alabama, who were briefly examined, but testified only as to the condition of affairs in their respective States and neighborhoods, which they represented as perfectly peaceful, and they know nothing about the Ku-Klux elsewhere.

DEATH OF AN AGED CHIEF.

Information was received at the Indian Bureau today of the death of Armijo, the principal chief of the Navajo Nation of Indians. He died near Fort Defiance, New Mexico, June 8th, of old age.

THE CLAIMS OF SURVEYOR.

For reimbursement for equipping volunteers during the war, it is understood, were taken up at the Treasury Department to-day, and a final decision is early expected.

LOAN NEGOTIATED.

Gov. Cooke returned here to-day from New York, having been successful in negotiating the temporary loan of $600,000 necessary to be obtained by the Territorial Legislature at par, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

DEATH OF A SENATE OFFICIAL.

John Covington Burch, Journal clerk of the senate, died here last night, aged 52.

THE SUGAR CASE.

A sol. pros. has been entered in the case of *Joseph Segar*, who assaulted W. G. Lincoln about a year ago at the Baltimore and Ohio depot.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 18. *Daily Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

500 bbls upper roat, spot	$8 55
1,000 bbls upper roat, spot	8 60
5,000 bbls Columbia, 42 gravity, 60 days, free on board	4 60
1,000 bbls Columbia, 42 gravity	4 60
1,000 bbls Roneeville, 42 gravity	4 80
175 bbls Roneeville, 40 gravity	4 70
500 bbls Roneeville, 40 gravity	4 80
no bbls over roat, 43 gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 42 gravity	4 70

The firmer feeling that the slight demand for oil started yesterday was still felt at the opening this morning, but was not well sustained during the day. Holders would not accept of any decline. There were but few buyers in the market; there was a fair demand very early, but the market closed with $4 50 bid for the upper and $4 60 for the lower roat, and $4 70 for the lower roat $4 60 was offered, and $4 70 for 42 gravity all Oil City.

CRIME.

EVINGHAM, Ill., *July 18.*—About 4:30 this evening, a prominent lawyer of this place, named Watson, of the firm of Watson & Gilmore, while walking on the street, was shot in the left breast by some person as yet unknown. Watson is in a dying condition.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—George Graff, a saloon keeper at Washeon, Ill., eleven miles above this city, presented a bill last Sunday to Michael McLaughlin, which the latter disputed. An altercation ensued, and McLaughlin, who was drunk, struck Graff a violent blow in the face. Graff then seized a horse pistol and shot McLaughlin, lodging seven bullets in his back, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours after. Graff surrendered to the officers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

LOUISVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA GRAND TRUNK.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The Commissioners of the Louisville and Chattanooga Grand Trunk Railroad held a meeting at the Walnut Hotel to-night, and appointed a committee of five to open books for subscriptions to the enterprise, which is at last exciting the attention and interest of our citizens.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The engine of an excursion train was thrown from the track on the Kentucky Central Railroad near Falmouth, Monday night, by two cross ties laid on the track by some evil disposed person. The engine was almost destroyed by fire.

The Supreme Court, in session at Jefferson City, Mo., on Monday rendered its case of the Atlantic Express Company *vs.* Reno, by affirming the decision of the lower court. The case was briefly as follows: John Reno is a convict in the Missouri penitentiary. Clinton Reno, a brother, sent $4,000 to Jefferson City to be paid to one Bollinger when ever he procured John's pardon. The money was placed in the hands of the warden of the penitentiary, to be paid to Bollinger when the pardon was ever procured. John's pardon. While in the warden's hands the money was stolen by the express company as part of the money of which they were robbed by Reno at Seymour, Indiana. Clinton Reno filed an interpleu and recovered the money.

There was a fatal case of sunstroke at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday.

Governor Warmouth's sudden arrival at New Orleans from Pass Christian yesterday morning, created a sensation among the politicians. The Governor at once took charge of the executive office.

Capt. C. M. Blodget, of the steamer John Morgan, that R. M. Wharton paid a draft now in controversy in the note January 25th. He is said to have been a most useful man in all his business transactions, and kept his accounts with systematic exactness. June 15th he charges her with another half year's interest on the note. General Ketchum's testimony related to Mrs. Wharton's house for three day's after his decease.

This singular conduct on the part of Mrs. Wharton occasioned a sharp turn in the course of the investigation, and those who had formerly been active in the management of the case, immediately began to look for a more distinguished victim. The charge was no less charge than the poor woman who had at first been suggested as the possible poisoner. It was ascertained that on the 26th of June, Mrs. Wharton purchased sixty grains of tartar emetic at the drug store. The first day after the funeral of Mr. Wharton had taken ill at her house. The poison that was administered on the 24th seems not to have been part of the poisoning.

The particulars of the alleged poisoning of Mr. R. Van Ness, who is the confidential business agent, are thus given: He was taken ill at his home on Saturday afternoon, June 24, a few hours before death. He had been spending the day at a garden beer, and was presently taken sick. Mrs. Wharton showed much alarm, and went for a physician herself. Mr. Van Ness was carried at his residence house under the medical care of the physician until the following Friday. On that day, sailing over a distance of 50 or 60 miles, which was very unusual for the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Frick. His wife was with him all the time, and he was frequently visited by his brother and sister-in-law. An hour or so before General Ketchum's death, a bottle of wine, which Mr. Van Ness had brought into Mr. Van Ness's room. His wife poured some of it into a wine glass, and before handing it to her husband, out of some little freak of curiosity tasted it. There was a bitterness about it that alarmed her. She poured it out into the glass, and in the bottom there was a white sediment. Mrs. Colonel Loney (Mrs. Van Ness's sister), quietly put the glass in her pocket and brought it away. Professor Aiken analyzed the sediment in the bottom of the glass, and found fifteen grains of tartar emetic. The milk punch was prepared by Mrs. Van Ness herself on the morning of the 24th. Her husband drank a glass of it and was much refreshed. The remainder was set in a refrigerator in the dining room, and of this Mr. Van Ness drank and was about to be given to Mr. Van Ness that the poison was administered in the milk punch.

On the 19th and 20th of June Mr. Van Ness called at the residence of Mrs. Wharton, and drank a small quantity of wine. On the 21st he was taken ill and attacked with a peculiar sensation about the neck and shoulders immediately upon drinking the wine, but no bad symptoms appeared. On Sunday, the day after he drank the lager beer), Mrs. Hutton, sister of Mr. Van Ness, called on Mrs. Wharton, and made him some beef tea, of which he ate, and which appeared to afford him great relief. The balance of the beef tea was put on ice in the refrigerator in the cellar, and upon Mr. Van Nesseating it several of the family drank it immediately, and also acted as an emetic. The balance was thrown away.

OTHER REPORTS.

To return to the uncertain province of rumor, the latest appears to be to the effect that for more than a year the Philadelphia Whartons have had no affiliation with the Texas Whartons. Whatever differences which they entertained with regard to the death of some members of her family. After Edward Wharton's death it is said that Mrs. Frick wrote to Mrs. Wharton of poisoning her husband, and that she took a bottle of the poison to Mrs. Wharton's house, supposed contained poison, to have it analyzed, but her friends dissuaded her from making the matter public.

It is also said that two ladies of Baltimore, whose names are withheld, took sick at her house under very suspicious circumstances.

Mrs. Wharton proposed, soon after General Ketchum's death, to obtain the services of a chemist, a friend and acquaintance, to give him a bonus of a thousand dollars if he would accept it, and a moderate time on one of our banks for ten thousand. He, however, declined. Larger per centage for services of this kind are offered from time to time by others.

Numerous mysterious sudden deaths and singular sickness are traceable to her house, that some assert she is insane, and was partially so at times before the poisoning.

Preparations are making to exhume the dead bodies of Edward Wharton and Mr. Van Ness's children, including also some others that died mysteriously.

It is viewed by all as one of the most remarkably astounding cases recorded in history, and it is supposed that Mrs. Wharton's counsel will endeavor to remove to an adjoining county, probably Townsonton, Baltimore county, or Annapolis.

There is no doubt in the minds of many of the friends which are seen moving hither and thither on the street, so that Main street presents to a considerable degree in stir and movement the appearance of a miniature Broadway or Fifth avenue. This in itself is proof of the large number of persons employed in the mills and furnaces in the city and vicinity, the fires of which give "valu and comfort" to the gas lamps in their effort to dispel the darkness in the streets.

Expectation is now on "up toe," as we learn, with the idea of a new railroad to connect New Castle with Franklin, whereby, it is said, the distance to be traveled from Pittsburgh to Franklin *via* New Castle will be some thirty-four miles shorter than by the Allegheny Valley. It is also expected that the constructing of this new road will make accessible a large area of coal, of that variety most valuable to iron manufacturers, as not requiring to be first made into coke before it is fitted for their purposes. It will thus create additional inducements to multiply mills and furnaces already numerous in these valleys. It is further expected that a new road will make accessible a connection will be made with the Monongahela Valley, by the construction of a railroad from that point to the seaboard at Baltimore—crossing the Alleghenies at Sharpsburg and taking along the valley of the Youghiogheny. When completed, the importance of New Castle and the value of its property is to be greatly enhanced. Should such projects come before them, the good people can hardly be considered extravagant if they are found to be largely upon the certainty of some time coming. Meantime the enterprise, industry and thrift seem not to be wanting. The old shaking bridge is the first church erected for the *Unsectarian* Christian Division of the Christian Church, somewhat grossly denominated by "worldlings," Campbellites. It is said that its internal connections are to be made happily adapted to be a good auditorium, or places to hold it, yet its finish and external appearance eclipses all other churches in the place, and is creditable to the taste and munificence of its builders.

Sunday was warm and sultry, and this, with the absence of at least two of the ministers, tended to prevent the churches from being overcrowded in the morning hour, and a terrible storm of wind and rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder, late in the afternoon, effectually "laid" the dust in the streets, and kept a sufficiency of vacant seats in the sanctuaries at night to give all strangers at all religiously inclined to venture within the sacred precincts.

For some time back the community has been exercised on the "Sabbath question," and the clergymen of the place have discussed the subject—some with enlightened perfidiousness—others with ingenious sophistry, and all, as it is said, that their prevalence would speedily assure the distinctions made in the favor. Perhaps after all a rest one day in seven day be found which may suit all parties. But as, since the days of Adam was very good," there never has been on earth a week which has not somewhere had a Sabbath observed, so it will perhaps be well enough to let matters go as they are with truth be uttered that "there remaineth continues in permanency a keeping of a Sabbath rest for the people of God," until the typical Sabbath finds its fruition and complete fulfilment in its anti-typical Sabbath, the first period of the redeemed after the final award of the last earth day. I venture to affirm that to abolish the Christian Sabbath is just as impossible as it is to blot out the sun from the heavens. It may be obscured and beclouded, but it will never take away until the days of Noah.

Sunday was not, however, a rest day wholly. A break in the dam by which that old time institution, the "shaking bridge" was undoubtedly the water, and was reported, having found its way under the wall and undermined the lock. Men were accordingly kept at work all day, throwing in stones and endeavoring to prevent further damage, in which effort they succeeded, as by which the train left on Monday morning the dam seemed in good order, and the waters were stagnant at making their way into the canal and not over its top, or to any great extent under the wall. The canal, however, is now empty, and it is supposed among the things that were, and the stagnant pools will not be allowed to accumulate, and be required what must always more or less tend to produce fevers and agues. The tendency of the time is to bid adieu to the "good old days" when "we took to the railroad—why, "long may it wave."

VIATOR.

HOWEVER it may be in South Carolina and other States, the negroes of Texas evidently understand human nature and carpet-bagger nature pretty thoroughly. Some of the latest specimens of this latter class are to be taken as the representative views of his race. Mr. Gaines, who is a colored State Senator, and was formerly a slave of General Gaines, is also a considerable property holder. In a recent speech to the electors of his district, he referred to the carpet-baggers in the following lively and vigorous manner:

"We were unorganized and did not know what to do and we took them up, botanized coat, tight pants, little gold-headed cane and all, and we have fed them long enough out of our pockets. They are unthrifty stock. There is no come-out in them. They are no good for work. They can't even have danced to the music of the dinner-horn, and not much dinner at that, and who deserved chicken-pie, and who left the table hungry. Although the imported little worms that have crawled into so many offices. These little fellows are too weak to plough, and they are too lazy to hoe. They are unable to better stock. They will wear out our majorities. They have had a long time to show what they can do, and if they don't know enough to come in from the rain, they will knock at your door before daylight to let them in, and they will eat you out of house and home out of dirty skillets. It almost makes me a Democrat to think of such fellows. But I was not raised a Democrat. I graduated in the cotton-field college."

There are a great many honest and upright Norteern men domiciled in the Southern States, but the number of these who are engaged in professional politics is exceedingly small. We have do doubt that the shrewd old darkie is correct in his judgment concerning them. The adventurers of Texas are probably taught by a precisely the same sort of lessons as those of other Southern States. Here is one of the latest specimen jobs of carpet-bagging. The Mississippi public schools were recently supplied with wrought-iron desks and settees, of the most approved patterns. They were afterward invited to take up their quarters on the south of Jackson, Miss. Upon this Mr. Martindale was warned by one of the proprietors of the mill to be on his guard, as he had reasons for suspecting that some of the hands were in regular gang of thieves, and had planned to rob him. Thursday night was the time fixed upon for the house. Mr. M. called his companions out to warn them. While absent, his watch was stolen from his vest pocket. The first day after the theft, while out making any alarm, Mr. Martindale managed to discover the thieves, and on Monday morning went to Warren on the train, and procured a warrant for the arrest of three of the parties. At the solicitation of the magistrate, and owing to the difficulty of arresting such desperate characters, it was agreed to arrest one only, suppress the other two. The arrest was made without difficulty. Lockwood, the leader of the gang, while conversing with the party, owner, arranged for his escape, and had nearly reached the rifle of one of the guards, when the latter was covered by the gun of Mr. Martindale and the revolver of the constable. A permit was procured from Judge Kane, and Emphy Wright was taken prisoner put on board, with the witnesses, and taken to Vicksburg. On the way down the party was attacked with a peculiar sensation about the neck and shoulders immediately upon drinking the wine, but no bad symptoms appeared. On Sunday, the day after he drank the lager beer), Mrs. Hutton, sister of Mr. Van Ness, called on Mrs. Wharton, and made him some beef tea, of which he ate, and which appeared to afford him great relief. The balance of the beef tea was put on ice in the refrigerator in the cellar, and upon Mr. Van Nesseating it several of the family drank it immediately, and also acted as an emetic. The balance was thrown away.

THE BALTIMORE POISONING.

A Connected Statement of the Circumstances and Allegations in the Case of Mrs. Wharton.

Recapitulating the circumstances and allegations in the case of Mrs. Wharton, the Baltimore *American* of Monday says:

General W. Scott Ketchum, late an officer of the United States Army, but on the retired list at the time of his death, left his home in Washington for Baltimore on Saturday evening, June 24th ult., for the purpose of paying a visit to Mrs. R. G. Wharton, widow of Major H. W. Wharton, late an officer in the United States Army. General Ketchum and Major Wharton had served together in the Sixth United States Infantry, and their respective families had always maintained the most friendly relations towards each other, which were not interrupted by the death of General Ketchum's wife, and of Major Wharton. General Ketchum had loaned $2,000 to Mrs. Wharton, for which sum he held her note, and before leaving Washington he mentioned to several persons that the object of his visit was to collect the money. The note can nowhere be found among the papers, and his friends therefore conclude that he had it with him. Shortly after his arrival at Mrs. Wharton's he was taken ill, and was attended by Dr. P. C. Williams, who suspected poison from the peculiar symptoms of the case. He also saw the patient on Wednesday, no member of his family being present. His son had been telegraphed for, but did not arrive until after his father's decease. At the suggestion of Dr. Williams, and with the approval of Paymaster General Rice (General Ketchum's brother-in-law), the body was removed from Mrs. Wharton's house, and a *post mortem* examination made. The stomach was analyzed by Professor William J. E. Aiken, and traces of tartar emetic discovered. General Ketchum's remains were then taken to Washington for interment.

Two days after Gen. Ketchum's burial Mrs. Wharton went to Washington, and calling upon Charles A. Ketchum (general Ketchum's brother) informed him that she had given his father $4,000 in government bonds to keep for her, and that she was about to go on a trip to Europe, and wanted the bonds or the money. Young Mr. Ketchum told her he knew nothing about the bonds, but would send them to her. Subsequently the express company as part of the money of which they were robbed by Henry at Seymour, Indiana. Clinton Reno filed an interplea and recovered the money.

There was a fatal case of sunstroke at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday.

Governor Warmouth's sudden arrival at New Orleans from Pass Christian yesterday morning, created a sensation among the politicians. The Governor at once took charge of the executive office.

Capt. C. M. Blodget, of the steamer John Morgan, that R. M. Wharton paid a draft now in controversy in the note January 25th. He is said to have been a most useful man in all his business transactions, and kept his accounts with systematic exactness. June 15th he charges her with another half year's interest on the note. General Ketchum's testimony related to Mrs. Wharton's house for three day's after his decease.

This singular conduct on the part of Mrs. Wharton occasioned a sharp turn in the course of the investigation, and those who had formerly been active in the management of the case, immediately began to look for a more distinguished victim. The charge was no less charge than the poor woman who had at first been suggested as the possible poisoner. It was ascertained that on the 26th of June, Mrs. Wharton purchased sixty grains of tartar emetic at the drug store. The first day after the funeral of Mr. Wharton had taken ill at her house. The poison that was administered on the 24th seems not to have been part of the poisoning.

The particulars of the alleged poisoning of Mr. R. Van Ness, who is the confidential business agent, are thus given: He was taken ill at his home on Saturday afternoon, June 24, a few hours before death. He had been spending the day at a garden beer, and was presently taken sick. Mrs. Wharton showed much alarm, and went for a physician herself. Mr. Van Ness was carried at his residence house under the medical care of the physician until the following Friday. On that day, sailing over a distance of 50 or 60 miles, which was very unusual for the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Frick. His wife was with him all the time, and he was frequently visited by his brother and sister-in-law. An hour or so before General Ketchum's death, a bottle of wine, which Mr. Van Ness had brought into Mr. Van Ness's room. His wife poured some of it into a wine glass, and before handing it to her husband, out of some little freak of curiosity tasted it. There was a bitterness about it that alarmed her. She poured it out into the glass, and in the bottom there was a white sediment. Mrs. Colonel Loney (Mrs. Van Ness's sister), quietly put the glass in her pocket and brought it away. Professor Aiken analyzed the sediment in the bottom of the glass, and found fifteen grains of tartar emetic. The milk punch was prepared by Mrs. Van Ness herself on the morning of the 24th. Her husband drank a glass of it and was much refreshed. The remainder was set in a refrigerator in the dining room, and of this Mr. Van Ness drank and was about to be given to Mr. Van Ness that the poison was administered in the milk punch.

On the 19th and 20th of June Mr. Van Ness called at the residence of Mrs. Wharton, and drank a small quantity of wine. On the 21st he was taken ill and attacked with a peculiar sensation about the neck and shoulders immediately upon drinking the wine, but no bad symptoms appeared. On Sunday, the day after he drank the lager beer), Mrs. Hutton, sister of Mr. Van Ness, called on Mrs. Wharton, and made him some beef tea, of which he ate, and which appeared to afford him great relief. The balance of the beef tea was put on ice in the refrigerator in the cellar, and upon Mr. Van Nesseating it several of the family drank it immediately, and also acted as an emetic. The balance was thrown away.

OTHER REPORTS.

To return to the uncertain province of rumor, the latest appears to be to the effect that for more than a year the Philadelphia Whartons have had no affiliation with the Texas Whartons. Whatever differences which they entertained with regard to the death of some members of her family. After Edward Wharton's death it is said that Mrs. Frick wrote to Mrs. Wharton of poisoning her husband, and that she took a bottle of the poison to Mrs. Wharton's house, supposed contained poison, to have it analyzed, but her friends dissuaded her from making the matter public.

It is also said that two ladies of Baltimore, whose names are withheld, took sick at her house under very suspicious circumstances.

Mrs. Wharton proposed, soon after General Ketchum's death, to obtain the services of a chemist, a friend and acquaintance, to give him a bonus of a thousand dollars if he would accept it, and a moderate time on one of our banks for ten thousand. He, however, declined. Larger per centage for services of this kind are offered from time to time by others.

Numerous mysterious sudden deaths and singular sickness are traceable to her house, that some assert she is insane, and was partially so at times before the poisoning.

Preparations are making to exhume the dead bodies of Edward Wharton and Mr. Van Ness's children, including also some others that died mysteriously.

It is viewed by all as one of the most remarkably astounding cases recorded in history, and it is supposed that Mrs. Wharton's counsel will endeavor to remove to an adjoining county, probably Townsonton, Baltimore county, or Annapolis.

There is no doubt in the minds of many of the friends which are seen moving hither and thither on the street, so that Main street presents to a considerable degree in stir and movement the appearance of a miniature Broadway or Fifth avenue. This in itself is proof of the large number of persons employed in the mills and furnaces in the city and vicinity, the fires of which give "valu and comfort" to the gas lamps in their effort to dispel the darkness in the streets.

Expectation is now on "up toe," as we learn, with the idea of a new railroad to connect New Castle with Franklin, whereby, it is said, the distance to be traveled from Pittsburgh to Franklin *via* New Castle will be some thirty-four miles shorter than by the Allegheny Valley. It is also expected that the constructing of this new road will make accessible a large area of coal, of that variety most valuable to iron manufacturers, as not requiring to be first made into coke before it is fitted for their purposes. It will thus create additional inducements to multiply mills and furnaces already numerous in these valleys. It is further expected that a new road will make accessible a connection will be made with the Monongahela Valley, by the construction of a railroad from that point to the seaboard at Baltimore—crossing the Alleghenies at Sharpsburg and taking along the valley of the Youghiogheny. When completed, the importance of New Castle and the value of its property is to be greatly enhanced. Should such projects come before them, the good people can hardly be considered extravagant if they are found to be largely upon the certainty of some time coming. Meantime the enterprise, industry and thrift seem not to be wanting. The old shaking bridge is the first church erected for the *Unsectarian* Christian Division of the Christian Church, somewhat grossly denominated by "worldlings," Campbellites. It is said that its internal connections are to be made happily adapted to be a good auditorium, or places to hold it, yet its finish and external appearance eclipses all other churches in the place, and is creditable to the taste and munificence of its builders.

Sunday was warm and sultry, and this, with the absence of at least two of the ministers, tended to prevent the churches from being overcrowded in the morning hour, and a terrible storm of wind and rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder, late in the afternoon, effectually "laid" the dust in the streets, and kept a sufficiency of vacant seats in the sanctuaries at night to give all strangers at all religiously inclined to venture within the sacred precincts.

For some time back the community has been exercised on the "Sabbath question," and the clergymen of the place have discussed the subject—some with enlightened perfidiousness—others with ingenious sophistry, and all, as it is said, that their prevalence would speedily assure the distinctions made in the favor. Perhaps after all a rest one day in seven day be found which may suit all parties. But as, since the days of Adam was very good," there never has been on earth a week which has not somewhere had a Sabbath observed, so it will perhaps be well enough to let matters go as they are with truth be uttered that "there remaineth continues in permanency a keeping of a Sabbath rest for the people of God," until the typical Sabbath finds its fruition and complete fulfilment in its anti-typical Sabbath, the first period of the redeemed after the final award of the last earth day. I venture to affirm that to abolish the Christian Sabbath is just as impossible as it is to blot out the sun from the heavens. It may be obscured and beclouded, but it will never take away until the days of Noah.

Sunday was not, however, a rest day wholly. A break in the dam by which that old time institution, the "shaking bridge" was undoubtedly the water, and was reported, having found its way under the wall and undermined the lock. Men were accordingly kept at work all day, throwing in stones and endeavoring to prevent further damage, in which effort they succeeded, as by which the train left on Monday morning the dam seemed in good order, and the waters were stagnant at making their way into the canal and not over its top, or to any great extent under the wall. The canal, however, is now empty, and it is supposed among the things that were, and the stagnant pools will not be allowed to accumulate, and be required what must always more or less tend to produce fevers and agues. The tendency of the time is to bid adieu to the "good old days" when "we took to the railroad—why, "long may it wave."

VIATOR.

FELL AMONG THIEVES.

Adventures of a Fishing Party from Oil City—They Fall Among Thieves in Elk County and Are Robbed—The Ringleader Arrested—A Plot on a Passenger Train and Rob the Express Car Frustrated.

[From the Oil City Register, 18th.]

Messrs. Chamberlain, Johnson, Yarnsburgh and Culbertson, returned from their fishing excursion in Elk county, on Saturday last. They had moderate success in fishing, and brought us home a fine supply. But the interesting portion of their trip consisted in their fooling among a set of thieves. Their camping ground was not far from Hill & Palmer's saw mills, between Kinzua and Sheffield, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. Quite a number of men in that vicinity were employed at the mills. During the hurry scurry of Sunday week, the excursionists brought about their party a number of these employments. They were afterward invited to take up their quarters in a lumber shanty, which they did. this Mr. Martindale was warned by one of the proprietors of the mill to be on his guard, as he had reasons for suspecting that some of the hands were in regular gang of thieves, and had planned to rob him. Thursday night was the time fixed upon for the house. Mr. M. called his companions out to warn them. While absent, his watch was stolen from his vest pocket. The first day after the theft, while out making any alarm, Mr. Martindale managed to discover the thieves, and on Monday morning went to Warren on the train, and procured a warrant for the arrest of three of the parties. At the solicitation of the magistrate, and owing to the difficulty of arresting such desperate characters, it was agreed to arrest one only, suppress the other two. The arrest was made without difficulty. Lockwood, the leader of the gang, while conversing with the party, owner, arranged for his escape, and had nearly reached the rifle of one of the guards, when the latter was covered by the gun of Mr. Martindale and the revolver of the constable. A permit was procured from Judge Kane, and Emphy Wright was taken prisoner put on board, with the witnesses, and taken to Vicksburg. On the way down the party was attacked with a peculiar sensation about the neck and shoulders immediately upon drinking the wine, but no bad symptoms appeared. On Sunday, the day after he drank the lager beer), Mrs. Hutton, sister of Mr. Van Ness, called on Mrs. Wharton, and made him some beef tea, of which he ate, and which appeared to afford him great relief. The balance of the beef tea was put on ice in the refrigerator in the cellar, and upon Mr. Van Nesseating it several of the family drank it immediately, and also acted as an emetic. The balance was thrown away.

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